PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,897.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	MONGOLIA	9505
25th "	SALSETTE	6000		
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10500
29th "	DELHI	8090		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
12th "	INDIA	7911		
19th "	MANTUA	10835		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
27th "	ARCADIA	6803		
29th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10490
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of selling. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.
Dep. BALDUINO	4,980	D. Maganzini	13th Jany. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,980	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 560 Single and Rs. 780 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 723; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	4,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	3,930	G. Baisto	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	4,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 6th Dec. 11 a.m.	P.D. & G.M.
DWARKA	1,645	Thur. 9th Dec. 9 a.m.	G.Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 10th Dec. 6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and G. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR G. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GUJARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday 6th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, sailing on or about the 4th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd December, 1909.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga".	4,500	16th December, 1909.
S. S. "Umzumbi".	.....	16th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	31st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	12th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th " "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12th April "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	24th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	448
Bombay to Marseilles	573
Bombay to Liverpool	606
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	803
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	930
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,033
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. PICKFORDS, LD. SUTTON & CO. } LONDON.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Haigh Hall"	3069	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Roquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X.	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat.	31st Dec. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

YULE-TIDE
EXHIBIT OF GIFTS
Select your Gifts at
.. MARCKS ..
and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a
REAL PLEASURE
whether you do it in person or through the post.
MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS
The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.
PLEASE NOTE!
WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.
SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE & FRENCH FURNITURE. | OUR SPECIALITY.
Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.
SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH Co. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!!
JUST UNPACKED
FEW CASES OF
POONJEE SILK
From China, first quality, suitable for Gents and Ladies.
Visit at our Stores is invited early.
PRICES MODERATE.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'X MAS, 1909.
Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street. BOMBAY.
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

WHAT more welcome Present is there than a hundred or a couple of hundred of **Choice Indian Cigars** for the above occassions?

These can be selected from the following through rates list, which includes Cost, Duty, and Postage with Guarantee for free Delivery at the addressee's Door :—

	Per 100	Per 50		Per 100	Per 50
Light of Asia No. 1	Rs. 17-0	9-4	Kimberlies, 4½"	Rs. 16-8	9-0
B. Bouquets, No. 1	Rs. 16-8	9-0	Dindigul Torches	Rs. 14-8	8-0
Dindigul Pearls 4½"	Rs. 16-8	9-0	U. S. Planters S. F.	Rs. 15-0	8-4
Dindigul Bouquets	Rs. 15-0	8-4	U. S. do. No. 1 Plain.	Rs. 13-0	...
Dindigul Pride	Rs. 14-0	7-8	U. S. do. No. 2 do.	Rs. 12-4	...

☞ Rates of other brands Posted per return on application.

Up-country orders must be accompanied with remittances to Prevent Disappointment and unnecessary delay.

D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

RE-SALE OF TRICUMDASS MILL, LTD.

THE Official Liquidator, Mr. R. D. Sethna, will RECEIVE PRIVATE OFFERS for the above Mill at his office in the High Court, upto WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, 1909.

BENNETT & CO.

MRS. EDITH VITAL, a European Lady, hereby announces that there was NO JUDICIAL SEPARATION between her and her husband ROBERT EDMUND VITAL, Head Clerk of the Court, Mhow, Central India, and that she had not left his protection as announced by him in the papers. He sent her away with mutual consent.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will take place in the SCHOOL at MAHIM on SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1909, at 4-30 P. M. THE HON: SIR BASIL SCOTT, Kt. has kindly consented to preside.

All friends of the SOCIETY are cordially invited to attend.

JAS. M. MAIR,
Hon: Secretary.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF LOUIS BARNABY D'ABREO DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed LOUIS BARNABY D'ABREO, late of Bombay deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 31st day of May, 1909, and Letters of Administration to whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 19th day of October, 1909, to our client ROSE CATHERINE D'ABREO, the widow of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrix Rose Catherine d'Abreo care of L. M. VALLADARES Esqr., No. 42, Matharpacady, Mazagon, Bombay, within one Calender month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons, entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of of which she shall then have notice.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1909.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the said Administratrix.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable candidates for the POST of 2nd ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER to the Madras Port Trust on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

The age of applicants should not exceed 28 years and it will be in their favour if they possess previous shipping or railway experience and a knowledge of Tamil.

The successful candidate will be appointed on six months probation, and if confirmed at the end of that period, he will be required to contribute to the Trust's Provident Fund.

Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st January 1910.

F. J. R. SPRING,
Chairman.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 6th December, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 30TH November, 1909.

MUHAMMEDAN ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELECTION of an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Muhammedan Community of Bombay City will be held on FRIDAY, 10th December, 1909, at the Town Hall, Bombay.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates have been duly nominated :—

1 Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobani, Esq.
2 Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Esq.
3 Karimbhai Adamji Peerbhoi Esq.

Mr. Yusuf Haji Esmail Sobani having notified the undersigned that he has withdrawn his candidature, voting for the remaining 2 candidates will take place on the aforesaid date between the hours of 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

G. W. HATCH,
Returning Officer.

Town Hall Bombay, 4th December 1909.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1909-1910.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 11th December, 1909, and about 15 EXTRA MEETINGS will be held during the Season.

The Rates of Admission are as follows :—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 5	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady ...	... „ 2	Lady	... Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 35 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.

Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 40 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.

Ladies ... ...Rs. 10 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Byculla, 5th November, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "BREGENZ," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN HONOUR OF THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

IN VIEW of the reiterated desire expressed by a very large number of friends and admirers of the late Mr. KHARSETJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA that there should be raised, in Bombay, some permanent and useful memorial of that worthy gentleman and universally acknowledged Oriental Scholar, whose death we all so deeply lament and whose many-sided largehearted and beneficent activities during the long course of his life have done such great credit to our city and country, and which we cannot but admire and ought gratefully to preserve in our memory, we consider it our pious duty to call a meeting, and we hereby do so, of all his numerous friends and admirers at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL **on Wednesday, the 8th December, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)** in order to place publicly on record the high sense of the esteem and regard in which the deceased was so universally held, at the same time to give tangible expression to the general appreciation, admiration and gratitude felt by all who had the good fortune to know him personally, or who have otherwise come to know him for his many valuable services to the cause of the Zarthustic religion, of social and educational progress, and of Oriental scholarship.

We have great pleasure and satisfaction in announcing that His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, our esteemed Governor, having readily expressed himself as being in entire and hearty sympathy with this movement, has most kindly consented to take the chair on this occasion.

Dadabhoy Naoroji.

Jamsetji Jijebhoy.	Pherozeshah M. Mehta.
Dinshaw Petit.	Cowasji Jehangir.
N. G. Chandavarkar.	D. D. Davar.
G. K. Gokhale.	F. O. Beaman.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.	Bomonji D. Petit.
R. H. Forman.	S. M. Edwardes.
Bhalchandra Krishna.	D. Mackichan.
Sassoon David.	Ebrahim Rahimtulla.
H. A. Wadya.	S. B. Broacha.
Stanley Reed.	G. Plinston.
Goculdas Parekh.	Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
C. M. Cursetjee.	Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
M. J. Gamadia.	D. R. Chichgar.
D. Sukhudwala.	Ratan Tata.
Mirza Mahomed Shirazee.	Jehangir B. Petit.
James Macdonald.	Amirudin Tyabjee.
Hormusjee M. Cama.	D. Johnston.
Jivanji Jamsetjee Mody.	F. C. Lalljee.

and others.

BOMBAY,
10th November 1909.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojan Port Arthur
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Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3 Green Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
OUR "SPECIAL" FILM.
"THE TRAPPER."
An intensely dramatic film dealing with life in a trappers' camp in the Far North-West.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

Saturday, Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH,
From 10 to 11 p.m.,
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
In aid of the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY MINTO
AND
H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
A programme of extraordinary attraction will be given on this night with many popular old favorites.
The price of admission will be DOUBLED for this performance only, in order to give a good sum to this deserving charity.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore „ „ Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland „ „ Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
„ „ „ Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
„ „ Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
„ „ Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.
Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

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Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

FOR SALE.
HORSE AND CARRIAGE.

A GREY ARAB, with brougham, rubber-tyred,—quite new, Price Rs. 800. Apply to Box No. 2727, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

DE DION, 9 H. P. CAR, single cylinder, seats five, in perfect running order, complete with capehood, Stepney wheel, etc. Rs. 3,000; cost new Rs. 5,500. Apply to Box No. 2705, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

8 AUSTRALIAN-made TOTALISATORS for 10 horses, each, size: 6ft. 5in. by 3ft. 5in. by 13in.; size of dials, 6 in.; size of figures 2in.; in black wood frame varnished, and on the top of each there is a small frame containing 4 dials, showing total number of tickets sold on each machine. These machines are worked with handles at the back, each machine indicates number up to 999, the total on the top indicates 9999; there are also 10 dials to show the number of horses running; all dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost £180 each.

2. THREE INDIAN-made TOTALISATORS, made by Messrs. Jas. Murray & Co., Calcutta; size: length 5ft. by 5ft. by 5in.; wide size of figure 2in. for 15 horses on teak-wood frame. These machines are worked with handles at the front and each machine indicates number of tickets sold viz. 999. All dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost Rs. 1,100 each.

Intending purchasers should apply quoting prices to the undersigned to reach him not later than 28th February 1910.

J. HUTCHISON,
Secretary,
Calcutta Turf Club.
P. O. Box 162, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MOTOR CAR
YOU: INVARIABLY NOTE THAT IT IS LUBRICATED WITH "CHALLENGE" MOTOR OIL.
Motorists all over the world appreciate the most reliable qualities of this famous Motor Lubricant.
ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.
Prices and full Particulars on Application.
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—
SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4⅝d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FOR SALE,—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and tabling, having coco-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 435, care of the Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

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TO BE LET.—NESBIT HALL, whole or part, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Good accommodation large compound. Apply Owner therein.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA, CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
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Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 90,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

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W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE SALE OF JAPANESE ART TREASURES AND CURIOS.

COMMENCES TO-DAY
AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

OPPOSITE DADY HOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SALE of Japanese Art Treasures and Curios will commence TO-DAY at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at Church Gate Street.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1909.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as marble topped cabinets, almirahs, chest of-drawers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, safes, sideboards, cardtable, iron safes.

One Baby's new improved Rotary Screen with adjustable mesh and blower, suitable for hand power.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Geo. F. Stewart, such as cotton and wollen wearing apparels, portmanteau and other articles and a lot of sundry hardware, etc. Re-late Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Dawood:—A lot of gold and silver ornaments.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Dinsha Cawasji Engineer, 35 volumes Encyclopædia Britanica, 9th Edition, and revolving bookcase.

At 3 p.m.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Dan coloured fast and strong carriage pony.
3 sets single harness.

The property of A. D. Macropolo, Esquire: 1 English made rubber-tyred Ralli Cart by Morgan and Co. Handsome rubber-tired dog-cart, by Stephens.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th December, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mealow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasharam Jeweller's shop and opposite Prince Building, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Desji Canji and others, consisting of dining table, and chairs, sideboard, dinner-waggon, palace pattern drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined Genoa velvet, in 10 pieces, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble and tiled top tables and teapoys, English palm jardiniers, iron and wooden bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, 8 stop American organ, windproof lamps, table ornaments, 14 Volumes morroco bound new popular Encyclopedia, handsome rubber-tyred Ralli Cart and rubber-tyred dog cart, etc., the property of A. D. Macropolo, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Gold and Silver Ornaments.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1909, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, the effects of the late Pitamber Tejpal, such as gold and silver ornaments, todas, buttmogras, bangles, kadas, neck ornaments, jarmer, kajnia, madalias, mangalsootras, dora, mohanmala, chain, sari, vajatak, ear ornaments, thoria, studs, kap, mongries, nose ornaments, nuth, head ornaments, finger rings, silver ornaments, waist chain kandora, anklets, kadas, nemlers, vels, bangles, toe rings, buttons, ecc., and metal watches.

The above is on view. Cash will be required at the time of Sale.

GOOD OPPOTUNITUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Properties comprising inter alia, the private Bazaar, called the Virjibhoy Thavar's Bazar, at Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 393 of 1908.
Khan

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

abouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16257, New Survey No. 1/3686, Old Survey No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and east by the property belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan, on or towards the south by Lot No. 1, on or towards the west by Lot No. 2.

N. B.—Lots Nos. 2 and 3 will have a right of way from Love Lane, over the vacant space in Lot No. 1 which shall be kept open for the use of the owners and occupants of Lots Nos. 2 and 3. The above properties are held by the vendor from the Secretary of State, under a perpetual lease subject to certain terms and condition which have been agreed upon with the Secretary of State. These terms compare very favourably with the terms on which other leasehold properties in Mazagon are held on leases from Government and are held on a much lower assessment.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Properties at Love Lane and Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, for H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., the undermentioned properties situate at Mazagon, Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 11th of December, 1909.

Lot No. 1 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 10,909 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16235, New Survey No. 3634, Old Survey No. 635 and bounded as follows:—i. e., on or towards the north partly by the Love Lane and partly by the property belonging to the Strangers' Friend Society Home, on or towards the South by the property of Amina-Tajar Malek, on or towards the east by the property belonging to the trustees of the Nasserwanji Manocherji Panday's charities, and on the west partly by the property of H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., and partly by lot No. 3.

Lot No. 2 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that pieces or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane Cross Lane, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8739 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B-16261, New Survey No. 1/3678, Old Survey o. 659, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Haji Esak, and partly by the property of Captain Ahmed Baker, on or towards the south by the property of Bai Vishaiji, widow of Dinshaw Jehangir Burzey, on or towards the east by the property of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., and on or towards the west partly by the said Love Lane Cross-Lane, and partly by the property of Meghji Valabhdas.

Lot No. 3 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow buildings, hereditaments and premises known as "Khushroo Lodge," standing thereon, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,106 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16263, New Survey No. 3632, Old survey No. 645, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., on or towards the south by the said Nesbit Road, on or towards the east partly by lot No. 1, and partly by the property of Aminat-Tajarand Malek, on or towards the west by the property of H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E.

The above properties are held by the vendor from the Secretary of State under a perpetual lease subject to certain terms and conditions which are contained in a consent decree recently taken by the vendor in a suit by him against the Secretary of State in the High Court at Bombay. Those terms compare very favourably with the terms on which other properties at Mazagon are held on a lease from Government and are held on a much lower assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, at their office No. 18, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Vacant Pieces of Land Situate at Wadalla and Villa Parle.

Suit No. 238 of 1908.

Jainnawahoo, widow.....Plaintiff

vs.

Jiwawahoo, widow and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed by the order made herein on the 8th day of April, 1908, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant pieces of land.

LOT NO.—3.

Firstly.—All that piece or grass ground at Wadualla near Toorray in the Sub-district of Sastie (Salsette) in the District of Thana, measuring nine goonthas, registered under Survey No. 35, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the land of Manecki, on the West by the land of Dina Bhasker, on the South by the land of Dadaji Munji, and on the North by the land of Manecki.

Secondly.—All that piece of grassy ground situate at Wadualla near Toorray in the Sub-district of Sastie (Salsette) in the District of Thana measuring (31) thirty-one goonthas, registered under Survey No. 42 and bounded as follows, on the East by the land of Manecki under No. 96, on the West by the land of Manecki and on the North by the land of an owner unknown.

Thirdly.—All that piece of batty ground situate at Wadualla near Toorray in the Sub-district of Sastie (Salsette) in the District of Thana measuring (18) eighteen goonthas, registered under Survey No. 43, Sub No. 1 and bounded on the East, West, South and North by the land of Camruddin Tyabji.

Fourthly.—All those pieces of batty ground situate at Wadualla near Toorray in the Sub-district of Thana and standing as follows:—

Survey No.	Sub No.	Measurement
46	2	1 Acre 22½ Goonthas.
"	3	7½ "
"	4	1 Acre 13½ "
"	5	30½ "

making in all three acres and thirty-three and three-fourth goonthas together with barns standing on Sub. Nos. 2—3 and 5, and bounded on the East by the land of Manecki, on the West by the land of Manecki, on the South by a village and a garden belonging to Camruddin Tyabji, and on the North by the land of Jethabai, widow of Sewlal, and Manecki and which several lands hereditaments and premises hereinbefore secondly, thirdly, and fourthly described were formerly, and are at present in the occupation of the said Damodhar Lakhmidas Khimji and his servants.

LOT No.—4.

All those pieces or parcels of vacant ground situate at Villa Parle in the Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 2748 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing the Survey pot and falni Nos. hereinafter appearing, viz:—

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Falni Nos.
50	19	.....
52	28	.....
54	...	1—5
55	1—6	Pot works.
56	1—9	.....
57	12	.....
58	1	.....
59	...	2-3-7-14-16.
60	1	.....

and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by a private passage and plot No. 15, on the West by a private passage, on the North by plot No. 20 and on the South by plot No. 18.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Worlee Road, Nawapada.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises by order of Bharmal Asmal, the transferees of the mortgage and on account and risk of Bhagirthibai, wife of Ramchandra Sakharam, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Worli Road, Nawapada, out of the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 904 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with , etc. under Old Nos. 38-45, New No. 12,852, New Survey Nos. 1, 1—2, 2 to 6, 1—2, 1, 1, 5 etc, 3030 3036 3040 1039 2863 2861 2769 etc, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 1-1443 and Street No. 1-442 and bounded on the East by Dhurbas and on the West, North, and South by the property of Moroba Bhimji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th December, 1909.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON, 3rd December, 1909.

The Mails of arrived at Brindisi.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. £83 1/4+3/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·20 unchgd.
Rentes 3 per cent. £99 unchd.
Berlin Cheques on London.
Bar Silver Spot. d 23 5/8+1/16
Do. 2 months hence d. 23 11/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver. Firm Buyers.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £52 3/8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 21st October.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £1,25,000
Do. Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ ... ..
Counoll Bills—Extra allotments.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) £97 1/2+1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight 4 1/8 unchgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 5/8 "
Bar Gold (per oz.) sh 77/9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans 3 3/4—1/4
Do. of day market loans 4 unchgd

MANCHESTER, 3rd December, 1909.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 called.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.
Do. Day's Imports 23,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures. Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian. Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market "
Mid-Americans 7·72—8
Egyptian F. G. F. 12 13/16+1/16

Cotton Delivery	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M	M.-A
Mid. Uplands	7·51	7·59	7·62	7·64
	+1 unchgd		+1	+1
G. O. C.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
	7·56	7·67	7·66	7·64
	+2	+1	+2	+2
Liverpool	A.-S.			
Arrivals	7·32			
	+2			

NEW YORK, 3rd December 1909.

	Bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,21,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	45,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	1,92,000
Do. Exports to Japan	nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	8,10,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	7,25,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 47 3/4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Dec.-Jan.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, ... done
Linseed Argentine (LaPlata) Linseed Bold ... 57 3/4
" " months' Dec.-Jan.
" " Ports Dunkirk.
" " Buyers, seller, &c. N'nal.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal 5 9-16
F. G. Bengal 5 11-16
Fine Bengal 5 13-16
Good Bhownugger 6 1-16
F. G. Bhownugger 6 3-16
Fine Bhownugger 6 5-16
Fine M. G. Bhownuggar 6 5-16
Good Oomra 6 1-8
F. G. Oomra 6 1-4
Fine Oomra 6 3-8
Good M. G. Oomra 6 3-8
Fine M. G. Oomra 6 3-8
Good Broach 6 15-16
F. G. Broach 7 1-16
Fine Broach 7 1-4
Good Khandeish 5 15-16
F. G. Khandeish 6 1-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F. 6 7-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. 5 9-16
Fair Cocconada C. I. F. London 5 3-8
Cocconada Ginned C. I. F. London 5 1-4

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 1,40,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 3,66,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	31,000 Bales
Do. Exports to Great Britain	6,000 "
Do. Exports to Continent...	13,000 "
Futures at New York ..... Jan. 14·61+10	Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on receipts running below expectations.
Do. at New York ..... May. 15·13+13	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·75 +5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/8 unchgd
Demand Bills ...	.....
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 3/8+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 3/8+1/8
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Jan. 14·31+13
Do. at New Orleans ...	May. 15·30+14
Cotton Stock in London ...	Bales. 7,890

LONDON, 3rd December, 1909.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs 36 1-4
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., sellers.
Tone—
Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs 35 7/8
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., sellers.
Tone—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 1/4
Months, Dec.-Jan.
Buyers, etc., sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 40 5-8
Do. Months Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports, Canal.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. Value.
Tone—
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41 3-4
Do. Months Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. Seller.
Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7 7 1/2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. and F. India Double Bags 1st. marks
Sellers May-Aug. 15 8 1-4 Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Brazlers... ... ... £ 68 1/2
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 1/16

COTTON.

Bombay, Saturday, 4th December, 1909.

The opening tone of the market was steady and paices all round are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher. Ready cotton had been in steady request and sellers are now firm and raising their limits owing to further advance in Liverpool Cotton prices.

The following purchases were effected on Dec. 4.

		Rs.
200	Bengal Volkart Bros ...	248
200	Wardha "	273
100	Ameiner Roli Bros ...	250
200	Bengal Tata Sons and Co. ...	248
500	" Japan Cotton Trading Co.	245-52
100	Methia Colaba Land Mill ...	245
2,200	Nagpore R. D. Master ...	270-71
300	Khandwa Dinshaw D. Currance ...	253
200	Khandesh Jubilee Mills ...	244
300	" Coorla Mills ...	244
100	Jalna Hope Mills ...	252
200	Khandesh Indo-China Mills ...	245-49
200	Khangaum Khatao Mackonji Mills	257
500	Bengal Carwimbhoy ...	248-52

We quote :—

	Rs.	
Broach Good M. G. ...	285	March
Do. Fine	305	Do.
Hinganghat Wardha Fine	275	Jan.
Nagpur Fine ..	273	Jan.
Amraoti ...	261	Jan.
Vuthls ...	248	Jan.
Khandesh ...	252	Jan.
Bengal Fine	255	Jan.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was unchanged and steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for T. T. and 1s. 4 1-8d. for demand; very little business was done being mail day and T. T. was available at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight Credits remained steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4 3/32d
Demand Do.	... ...	1s 4 1/8d
3 m/s. credit	... ...	1s. 4 3/32d
Do, Francs	...	171 3/4
Do. Marks	...	140
30 dys. Shanghai	...	171
" Japan ...	...	150
" Hongkong ...	...	128 1/4

MONEY MARKET AND GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There is no material change to report in money market during the last week. Although the export season has opened, still the demand for money is not brisk, so cash balances in the banks show a rise. With the exception of the Bank of Bombay which shows a decrease of 24 1-2 lakhs, whilst the Bengal Bank and the Madras have an excess of 28 lakhs and 7 lakhs respectively. The rate of interest for Bombay Bank is raised to 6 p. c, whilst Bengal Bank stands at 5 per cent.

The cash balance are—

Bank of Bombay ...	...	... 4,18,70,342
Bank of Bengal ...	...	... 641 lakhs
Bank of Madras ...	...	... 2,18,33,886

The Secretary of State is freely offering council bills and the incoming mail has brought a large quantity of bullions worth £1,3000. Even Silver Market is on the rise and £4,48,000 worth of silver has been imported per this mail for Bombay and for Calcutta silver worth £10,000 and bullions £6,000.

Government paper this week had a decline from Rs. 95 to Rs. 92 3-4; no one cares how far the market will still decline.

SHARE.

A lot of business in Petit's share for December has been done of which the great portion has been done by the Bills and even an unusually large speculative trade has been entered into for January. On the 1st of this month for December Petits were quoted at Rs. 3,520 and for January Rs. 15 more were quoted.

The following are the quotations of various spinnings:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch	23	0	0
National Bank	24	2	0
Chartered Bank	24	2	0
Guinea Victoria	15	3	3
Do. Horse	15	0	0
Australian	21	1	6

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	62	0	0
17 Penny ready	61	15	0
Magaar	62	6	0
Posh	62	12	0

SEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1909.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Tone.
Linseed, Bold	...	Rs. 9 11	
Linseed, Small	...	" 9 9	
RAPESEED—			
Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 6 14	
Yellow do.	...	" 7 0	
Do. Gujarat	...	" 7 2	
Poppyseed	...	" 9 5	
Castorseed	...	" 34 34 1-2	
Mowrasced	...	" 6 0 0	
Maize	...	" 21 1-2 22	
Groundnuts	...	" 36 1-2 27	
Nigerseed	...	" 36	
Thymeseed	...	" 18	
Methiseed	...	...	
Mustardseed	...	" 81 82	
Lentils	...	...	
Gingellyseed	...	...	
Khandesh Howri	...	" 43 45	
Gulburga do.	...	" 43 44	
Kalbur do.	...	...	
Itarsi do.	...	" 43	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	...	" 42 42 1-2	
Do. do. do. 85/15	...	" 41 41 1-2	
Do. do. do. 75/25	...	" 41 41 1-3	
Do. Mixed 50/50	...	" 40 40 1-2	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50	...	" 4	
Do. do. do. 85/15...	...	" ...	
Gin, Black Beaver	...	" 40	
Do. do. Gadag	...	" 38	
Do. Red Khandwa	...	" 41	
Do. Meggi	...	42 43	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat...	...	...	
Do. do. Secunderabad...	...	...	
Do. do. Gujarat	...	...	
Do. Black Katni	...	" 38-39	
Do. Ahmedabad	...	...	
WHEAT—			
Choice Pissi	...	...	
Club No. 1	...	" 39 40	
Delhi 70 30	...	" 39 40	
Soft Red Ahmedabad	...	" 36	
Hard Red	...	...	
Jubalpore, 70/30	...	" 33	
Karachi Pissi 70/30	...	" 39 39 1/2	
Do. do. Red	...	...	
Potta	...	...	
Delhi	...	...	

Summary of Daily arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds by rail and Sea :—

Cotton	14,415 bales,	
Wheat	2,203 cwts,	
Linseed	669 "	
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	12 "	
Gingellyseed	29,495 "	
Groundnuts	1,783 "	
Castorseed	1,375 "	
Bice	5,660 "	
Myraballams	1,393 "	
Cottonseed	23,422 "	
Mowrasced	1,162 "	
Gram	1,608 "	
Joowar	145 "	
Maize	2,107 "	

SPINNINGS.

	Rs.
Davids	402 1/2 to 403 3/4
Standard	1,170
Kohinoor...	710
Swadeshi...	1,190
Nagpur	1,965
City Mills	765
Crescent	92 1/2
Phœnix	97 1/2
Sun Mills	150
Carrimbhoy	1,015
Sholapore	4,225
Morarjee...	3,120
Western	385
Hindustan	460
Indian Manufacturing	415
Luxmi Cotton	1,000
Mangaldass	400
Khatao...	765
Sassoon	920
Sassoon Silk Mills	620
Badnera	180
Jamshed	167 1/2
Howard and Bullough	400
Empress...	250
Textile	1,060
Coorla	610
Fazulbhai	210
Finlay	245
New Great Eastern	200
Emperor Edward	895

PRESSES.

Albert (Karachi)	960
Akbar	6,000
Fort Press	1,197 1/2
Volkarts	610
Mofussil	725
Bemar	545
Prince of Wales...	600
East India	1,100
Munmar	260
Breuls	150
Hingoli	103 1/2
Khamgaum	325
Sindh	700
Indian	139 1/2
Mercantile	47 1/2

RAILWAYS.

Prantij Railway...	605
Tapti-Valley Railway	435
Dholka	117
Patri Railway (old)	120
Patri Railway (new)	84

BANKS.

Bengal Bank	1,480
Madras Bank	1,190
Bank of Bombay	1,400
India Bank	66
Specie Bank	52 1/2
People's Bank	32
Burmah Bank	113
Poona Bank (old)	32
Poona Bank (new)	17 1/2

BOMBAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1909.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY MAIL ON 2ND DECEMBER 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	64	72,576
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	103	118,862

Bullions. Imports of Treasure. Friday 3rd Dec. 1909.

GOLD.

1 Box Rs. 76,800 India Specie Bank, Ltd.,... Egypt from London.
1 " " 76,800 Comptoir National D. E. de Paris ..... " " "
Sovereigns and half Sovereigns.
42 Boxes Rs. 31,50,000 National Bank of India " " Port Said
10 " " 7,50,000 Mercantile Bank of India per ..... " " Alexandria
30 " " 2,25,000 Chartered Bank of India, A and China. " " "
12 " " 900,000 Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... " " Port Said
20 " " 15,00,000 Do. " " Alexandria
2 " " 1,50,000 Comptoir National D. E. de Paris ..... Caledonia M'seilles.

SILVER.

Government of India Rupees.
1 Bundle Rs. 500 M. Mackenzie & Co. Lhasa Dwarka
1 " " 850 " " Porobunder
1 " " 2,200 " " C. Mandvi
36 Boxes " 2,16,000 Asst. Accountant Genl. R.I.M.S. Northbrook Rangoon.
28 Boxes Silver Coins Supdt. P. & V. Docks, Devanha S'gapore.

METALS.

The metal market remained unchanged with the exception of Tin Ingots for which prices were raised by ten annas per maund owing to a little advance in prices in Penang and Singapore and having a limit no stock in hand. Business of about 500 cwts of metal took place during the day.

We quote :—

	lbs.		
Copper Braziers 4×4	21		
	28		
	35		
	42		
	56	Rs. 55 8	per cwt.
	63		
	70		
	77		
	84		
Yellow Metal Sheets	21		
	28		
	35	Rs. 45 6	per cwt.
	42		
	49		
	56		

Tin Ingots. Rs. 31 2 per md.

LONDON, December 4, 1909.

The Mails of arrived at Brindisi.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. 83 3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·20
Rentes 3 per cent. 99
Bar Silver Spot. 23 3-4
Do. 2 months hence. 23 13-16
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. 52 7-16
Exchange on India 30 dst.
(Bank buying rate). 1-3 31/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 21 10-09
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 97 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months 4
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 mnths 3 1-2
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 5-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 5-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77·9
Interest day to day loans 3 9-16
Do. of day market loans 4

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spont and for Exp. 2,100 called.
Do. Day's Imports 18,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures Feverish.
Tone of Manchester Market firm.
Mid Americans 7·32
Egyptian F. G. F. 13·00

Cotton Delivery	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M
Mid. Uplands	2·35	2·66	2·72
G. O. C.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
	7·72	7·74	7·75
Liverpool	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
Arrivals	7·73	7·71	7·35

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL YUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal 5 9-10
F G Bengal 5 1-16
Fine Bengal 5 13-16
Good Bhownugger 6 1-16
F G Bhownuggar 6 3-16
Fine Bhownuggar 6 5-16
Fine M G Bhownuggar 6 5-16
Good Oomra 6 1-8
F G Oomra 6 1-4
Fine Oomra 6 3-8
Good M G Oomra 6 3-8
Good Broach 6 15-16
F G Broach 7 1-16
Fine Broach 7 1-4
Good Khandeish 3 15-16
F G Khandeish 6 1-8
P G F Tinnevally, Liverpool C I P 6 5-16
G Madras Westerns C I P 5 9-16
Fair Cocconada C I F London 5 1-8
Cocconada Ginned C I F London 5 1-16

NEW YORK

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Dady's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	23,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	28,000
Futures at New York..... Jan. 14 68	
Do at New York..... May 15·19	
Spot Cotton at New York	1,485
Pair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	8 9-16
Demand Bills	51 3-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 3-16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm
Futures at New Orleans ...	Jan 14,85 +4
Do. at New Orleans ...	Mar 15·85 +5

LONDON, December 3, 1909.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

	Bales.
Total Sales	37,000
Do. Speculation	2,000
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	102,000
Do. Actual Export	15,000
Do. Import of the Week	229,000
Do. Stock	949,000
East Indian Total Sales	200
Do. Indian Speculation	100
Do. Indian Export	400
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	.....
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	.....
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	.....
Do. Indian Stock.	2,000
American Afloat	210,000
Indian Afloat	13,000

WHEAT.

SOUSH AMERICAN.

Rozario Saute Fe· 62 lbs. 36 1-4
Months Jan. Feb.
Tone—Sellers.
Barletta Russo—62 1-2 lbs 25 2-8
Months Feb. May
Buyers, etc. sellers
Tone—Easier

AUSTRALIA.

South Australian 38
Months Dec Jan
Buyers, etc. sellers
Tone—Firm
Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 40 13-16
Do. Months Nov Dec
Do. Name of Ports Canals.
Tone—Quiet.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 77 1/2

SUGAR.

German G. C. and J. India ... Double Bags.
Sellers May Aug. ... ... 15 8 1-4 quiet.

METAL.

Copper £38 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... £ 6 1-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PATERSON BROWN—December 3, at Wimbledon, the wife of R. Paterson Brown, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOWLER—November 26, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant S. H. Fowler, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

LOCH—November 28, at Simla, the wife of Captain S. G. Loch, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NAYLON—November 16, at Lahore, Cecil Napier Naylon of enteric.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Badham Pile and Co., Extraordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road.

Excelsior Cinematograph near Municipal Offices, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, Practice sessions, 8 to 9 a.m., General Skating 6 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Make your business your sole study, your own hobby."—W. WESTBLEY.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN.—It is expected that His Highness the Aga Khan will leave Marseilles by the steamer of the 10th inst., and arrive in Bombay on the 24th inst.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.—It is stated that Mr. R. D. Patel, acting Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, is to retire from service owing to advanced age from April next.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during November was 4,015, classified as follows:—Parsees, 403; Hindus, 2,160; Mahomedans, 1,086; and Christians 366. The daily average being 133 and the number of children vaccinated being 57.

SAJUNBHOY MERRALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During November the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,250. Among them the number of new admissions was 507, classified as follows:—Men, 180; women, 127; and children 200. The average daily attendance was 75.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-45 a.m., on Wednesday the 8th December.—Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O., at 8-45 a.m., the same day.

NEW INDIAN BARRISTERS.—The following four gentlemen from Bombay have passed the recent examination as barristers-at-law:—Middle Temple: Mr. Parashram Gopal Masoorkar, Mr. Sulliman Moosaji Munga, Mr. Meherban Hormusji Hakim, and Mr. Alaeodin Ahmed.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During November the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,912. Among them the numbee of new admissions was 646, classified as follows:—Bhattias, 31; Vanias, 72; Brahmins, 114; Lohanas, 31; and other castes, 396. The average daily attendance was 97.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—RAO Bahadur Narayan Trimbuk Vaidya yesterday distributed prizes to about 60 Maratha students of different Marathi schools in Bombay who had been examined under the auspices of the Maratha Provident Fund Institution. The students, who were examined, had been recommended by the shareholders and subscribers of the Institution.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—On Saturday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on view of the body of Bhagwandin, a Pardeshi, living in a chawl in Zaoba's Cart Girgaon Road. The deceased had been certified to be insane and on Friday had ill-treated his wife. He went to the back verandah of the building on the fourth floor where he was living and jumped out on the road. He was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Y. W. C. A. CONCERT.—A grand concert organised by the Young Women's Christian Association was held on Saturday evening at the Association's Hall when a very attractive and select programme of music was gone through. It consisted of songs, pianoforte duet, harp solo, hand bells, etc. Among the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the entertainment were Miss J. Parsons, Miss Norah Plunkett, Miss McClumpha, Miss Rhenius, Miss Nancy Shepherd, Mrs. Metaxa, Mrs. Lahey Bean, Mr. Edgar Faulkner and Mr. Mongigini.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March.....With Banner Waving.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
I M S Pascua.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth..... .....Capt Dick .....Flagship
Crossby Hall.....2896 Field .....K Nixon & Co
Gerama.....3142 Pisat.....A L S N Co
Zannia.....2339 Robinson .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Arcadia	3514	Barchain	Shanghai		51-10
B Clan Alpine	2505	Shapsane	Cochin		4-12
F Tokum Maru	2164	Smith	Japan	11-12	N. Y. Kaisha
M Ellerslie	2488			9-12	W & A Graham & Co
N Haig Hall	3068	Davison			Philadelphia
Q St Bride	2414	Nicall			W & A Graham & Co

100 ton Crane

Najmi.....2523 Huha ...Jeddah ... ...28-11 G Jewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Dunster	2889	Rutka	Dunkirk	9-12 W & A Graham & Co
4	Gerania	3142	Perut	Trieste	9-12 A L S N Co
5	Siam	2953	Icagga	Marseilles	10-12 T M & Co
8	Lady Carrington	2489	L'pool	Griffiths	W & A Graham & Co
9	City of Glasgow	4179	Rae	Karachi	9-12 Killick Nixon & Co
10&11	Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	8-12 P &O Co
14	Kola	510	Samage	Basrah	2-12 M M & Co
15	Glendhu	2629	Norrie	Kobe	4-12 T M & Co

M W D D

Hydra...831 Karsiborn ... .29-11 F F Campbell & Co

H W P D

Poonoa.....532 Hoosein...B'nagar ..4-12...B I S N Co
Courtland...760 Samsoodin ..Gulf ports.9-12.B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Nairung s.	Crebbin	Calcutta, Nov 9
	King Malcolm s..	Thomas	Portsaid, Nov 17
	Bregenz s	Petres	Trieste, Nov 18
	Linga s	Cuthush	Karachi, Nov 21
	Haidari s	Gray.....	Jeddah, Nov 21

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Rossiyon s	Feshley	Marseilles
	Moorfield s	Fleming	Genoa
	Wardha s	Archdeacon...	Calcutta
	Persia s	Haughton ...	London
	Caledonien s	Lafot s	Noumea, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Massilia, Thomson, Liverpool.
" Macedean, Stevensen, Leith and Manchester.
" Nurel Bahar, Nacoda, Muscat.
" Lydford, Tyson, Hamburg, and Rotterdam.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Breganz, for Trieste, &c.
" King Malcolm, for Antwerp, &c.
" Marienfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Egypt, for London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
29	Palamcotta	Negapatam
30	Tannenfels	Antwerp
Dec.		
1	Soudan	Hongkong
2	Rajput	Java

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—102 bales cotton, and 4,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Nonsuch s—1,625 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Egypt s—20 bales skins, B Bumail ; 10 bales skins, H M Suleman ; 9 bales skins, R Moloobhoy ; 25 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimoola.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—235 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 172 cwts talow, E Mahomed ; 9 bales twist, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Bassano s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Bride s—1,100 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola.
Dunster s—340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lydford s—8,000 cwts mowraseed, and 8,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 625 cwts myrabollams, S Coowarji and Co ; 90 bales cotton fly, G Peraji and Co ; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, T Memraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Malcolm s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smith and Co.

FOR GENOA.

City of Glasgow s—100 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—1 cwts myrabollams, P M Ghandia.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gerania s—550 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 130 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co ; 487 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri ; 416 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 4 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gerania s—73 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Gerania s—3,001 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—26 cwts sharkfins and 1 cwt fishmaws, J Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—8 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, K Goculdas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—100 bales cotton, D D Currance.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—150 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—360 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 450 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Delhi s—50 bales cotton, A Habibhoy,

IMPORT.

Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien 2,540 tons Captain Lafet arrived in harbour on Friday from Marseilles with the following cargo: —1,904 brandy, 146 wine spirits, 16 oil, 242 vermouth, 2,400 almonds, 182 milk, 210 grapes, 10 potatoes, 150 styrax, 8 saffron, 4,166 tiles, 50 shoes.

P and O S N Company's steamer Egypt 4,178 tons Captain F R Sclanders arrived in harbour on Friday from London with the following cargo:—119 medicines, 608 copper sheets, 588 wine spirits, 570 beer, 445 milk, 112 metals, 712 yellowmetal sheets, 201 gin, 442 grapes, 43 oil varnish, 2,461 aniline colour, 110 oil, 3,500 cement, 29 lead, 25 confectionary, 36 sealing wax, 135 whisky, 36 biscuits, 1,367 brandy, 73 papers, 239 copper and yellowmetal sheets, 100 quick silver, 60 sugar, 144 nails, 46 bar gold, 2,760 silver, 24 gold coins, 2 specles, 27 saffron, 31 cochineal, 100 almonds, 326 vermouth, 451 cottons.

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Best English make,
READY FOR PROMPT DELIVERY
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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
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These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
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STYLE, CUT AND FINISH,
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WATERLOO MANSIONS,
BOMBAY.

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FLATS
OFFICES
GODOWNS.
TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE
AND
WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.
If we cannot suit you no one else can.
No unnecessary and vaxatious delays.
Compare our methods of doing business and judge for yourself.
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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Hornby Road, FORT.

AQUILA TONIC.
(Bases : Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain ; vitalizes the systems ; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."
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GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1909.

BOMBAY JOURNALISM A CENTURY AGO.

Some two and a half years since Mr. S. C. Sanial, who had evidently made an exhaustive study of the subject, commenced a "History of Journalism in India" in the "Calcutta Review," Sir John Kaye's old periodical which, since its foundation in the early forties of last century, has been a useful servitor of Eastern literature. In his first six articles which absorbed some hundreds of pages of the "Review," the writer gave a graphic and well-written account of the early Anglo-Indian Press of Bengal and its vicissitudes from the days of Warren Hastings to its final emancipation from the censor and the penalty of deportation by Metcalfe's Statute. Having completed his story of the Bengal section, Mr. Sanial has, after a pause of twelve months, taken up the Bombay narrative in the current number of the "Review" which contains two lengthy chapters, bringing the story down to the era of Mountstuart Elphinstone's Governorship and the quarrel between him and the High Court over alleged official flirtation with the local Press. Our earliest English newspapers appears to have been a weekly journal called the "Bombay Herald" which came into existence in 1789, nine years after Hicky had founded the "Bengal Gazette," whose scurrilous attacks upon Hastings were inspired by Francis and the clique in opposition to the Governor-General. The "Bombay Courier" was started twelve months later, and in 1791 came the "Bombay Gazette" with the title which has survived, as it was, during a hundred and eighteen years, a longevity which makes it the doyen of Anglo-Indian newspapers, for all its earlier contemporaries on both sides of India have long since disappeared, and the antiquarian searches in vain for the printed records which brought many of them into collision with the sensitive officialdom of a century or so ago. After three years of independent existence the "Bombay Herald" joined forces with this journal which was officially recognised as the "Government paper" on the condition that all its contents were passed, prior to publication, by the Secretary who held the position of Censor. The arbitrary Press regulations of the Marquis of Wellesley who had been severely baited by the Calcutta editors, were applied to Western India in 1800, the first exponent of them being Mr. Francis Warden, who evidently appreciated newspaper shares as an investment, as at a later date he became a part proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette," notwithstanding the Company's prohibition of any connection between their servants and the Press. In the articles before us there are abundant proofs of the stringency of the old Press laws which extended even to the reproduction of Parliamentary debates where the latter contained allusions to the Indian Government which were regarded as improper or embarrassing modern Government journalists are not affected by such conscientious scruples, for we now publish daily accusations and suggestions by Parliamentarians which a century ago would have won for an editor the martyrdom of deportation and the confiscation of his printing materials.

For the first three decades of its career the "Bombay Gazette" escaped the disasters which overtook some of its rivals in their collisions with the Government, and one of its early editors was elevated to the rank of Sheriff of Bombay, an unusual recognition in those days of the utility of the Press. It had to apologise to the Gaekwar of Baroda for its candid criticism of an administration which was notoriously bad, but was held by the Bombay Government to be beyond the sphere of journalistic comment, as the Indian States had not then reached their present stage of subordination and their irritation by polemics in the Press was undesirable. Under the Marquis of Hastings there had been a considerable relaxation of Wellesley's oppressive regulations, despite the protests of the Directors who regarded a comparatively free Press as a most dangerous innovation and did their utmost to convert the Board of Control to a similar opinion when Lord Amherst was selected for the Governor-Generalship in 1823. Although the Board refused to agree to the re-imposition of the old restrictions, the new representative of the Company had private instructions to muzzle the editors and deport any who showed too much independence. In support of their crusade against the Press, the Directors called for the views of some of their most distinguished Anglo-Indian servants, and although there was no unanimity on the point, we find men like Sir John Malcolm and Sir Thomas Munro agreeing that free journalism was a menace to the Company's interests and ought, therefore, to be suppressed. The "Review" quotes Malcolm's long minute on the subject which will repay perusal when the present Government are endeavouring to excogitate some means of checking the license of the disloyal section of the Vernacular Press.

Lord Amherst expatriated several journalists from Calcutta soon after his arrival in the East, and the new influences spread to our Presidency with the result that the local Government redoubled its supervision over the Bombay papers. The first victim on our side of India to the official guillotine was Mr. C. J. Fair, the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette" in 1824, who was deported by Elphinstone for an offence which even in those days of rigid Press discipline was a very trivial one. During the trial of a civilian by the High Court Judges for contempt in assaulting one of their subordinates within the precincts of the tribunal, the Editor published some comments which aroused the ire of their Lordships who complained to the Governor of his conduct. The latter ordered him to print an apology in the paper, and because that document, when it appeared, was not sufficiently abject to absolve him from the official wrath "his license to reside in the East Indies was withdrawn and he was sentenced to leave at once or give security in thirty thousand rupees," that he would quit Bombay three months after the service of the order. Being unable, or unwilling, to provide this large sum, he was arrested and placed on board a Company's ship and sent out of the country as an object-lesson of the danger of expressing opinions which did not harmonise with the official precepts of those strenuous times. The Calcutta reviewer quotes the whole of the correspondence, covering this curious episode, and the last we hear of the unfortunate Mr. Fair is his protest dated "Bombay Harbour," in which as a prisoner on the H. C. ship "London" he declares that "the whole of the proceedings against me are illegal, and more particularly my transmission to the United Kingdom in a ship not bound direct to that quarter." The first instalment of Mr. Sanial's article closes with a recitation of the attempt of the Bombay Goverment in 1826 to impose a regulation "prohibiting the publication of any newspaper except by persons holding a license revocable at will by the Governor." In accordance with the practice of the period the proposed law had to receive the approval of the High Court before it could be placed on the Statute book, and all the Judges headed by the Chief Justice, Sir Edward Wise, were unanimously of opinion that no necessity had arisen for the introduction of this drastic rule which they therefore rejected. Bombay journalism was thus not penalised as badly as its Calcutta contemporaries under the repressive influences of Mr. John Adam, whose officiating Governor-Generalship was marked by the most vindictive attitude towards the freedom of the Press. The author of these articles has still much to tell us regarding early Bombay journalism and its struggles with officials who were opposed to any independence except their own, and we shall await the resumption of his narrative with considerable interest, for a comprehensive history of the Anglo-Indian and Vernacular Press such as this promises to be, will be a useful addition to this section of the old Company's annals.

British Goods and Australian Preference.

Sir Robert Best has published an important memorandum on the subject of the Australian Preference granted to British goods. It is fairly obvious that Sir Robert hopes to see tariff reform in Great Britain, but whether it comes or no, he says there is a feature of British trade with Australia which demands serious investigation and attention. Whilst Australia, by the aid of a Protectionist tariff, is endeavouring to provide employment for her people and develop local industries, there still remains, and will continue to remain in varying proportion, a very large volume of goods which will be imported from abroad. In regard to these "we desire, so far as practicable, that our wants may be supplied by British manufacturers rather than by those of any other country. Apart altogether from sentimental considerations of kinship, strong and sincere though they may be, we consider that every pound sterling, diverted from the Empire's own trade, is so much potential energy absolutely lost and wasted.' Generally speaking this is the view of all Australians who, often as they may sneer at England and all that is English, are convinced that the closer the commercial ties between the component parts the better for the Empire. But far from British trade with Australia increasing it has for some years been steadily decreasing, and a greater measure of dependence on foreign countries has arisen in consequence. The case made out by Sir Robert Best is this : "The total value of our importations in 1908," he says, "exoluding gold and specie, was £48,596,000. Of this sum, the United Kingdom contributed goods to the value of £25,043,000, or 51·54 per cent. It is true our statistical records were not always as precise as they are at present in regard to the countries of origin of goods imported, but I am inclined to think they may be taken as approximately indicating the true position of the decline of British trade to Australia. Assuming that last year the United Kingdom still retained her proportion of the trade as in the case in 1880, the importation of the product of British labour and industry would have been increased over the actual figures in 1908 by over £10,000,000 's value. One noticeable feature is the wide range of goods over which the decline has taken place. "The figures of the past four years must arrest the attention of even the most complacent advocate of the policy of *laissez faire*. These particular figures represent a period during which very special attention has been devoted to recording the countries of origin. The percentage of British goods imported into Australia in 1905 was 55·04 ; 1906, 53·66 ; 1907, 52·92 ; 1908, 51·54 ; a decline of 3½ per cent. in three years. This has been going on for many years." The reproof is again uttered that British manufacturers are less ready to study the requirements of the colonies than are foreign manufacturers. In many cases this undoubtedly is so, but the offence is not always one-sided, and there is no great difficulty in finding buyers who reject the original British sample for foreign goods in order to save the trouble of suggesting to English firms to comply with their requirements. But there can be no doubt that there is a general ebb in British trade to Australia which must be stopped and which demands strong measures if the preferential tariff is to have any effect.

Congo Reform Bill.

After a special journey to Belgium in order to learn the latest developments in connection with the Belgian Government's proposals for the amelioration of conditions in the Congo, Mr. E. D. Morel has scarcely any good to say of the Congo Reform Bill. This latest specimen of Belgian statesmanship appears to be of a piece with the policy it has hitherto pursued, a policy of splendid promise but no performance. The system of administration which still prevails is sketched by Mr. Morel in very moderate language. "The policy has been the pillaging in the quickest possible time and to the greatest possible extent of the natural wealth of the Congo for the enrichment of private interests in Belgium. The system has been enforced by the only means by which its directors could enforce it, that is, by imposing a form of compulsory labour upon the native population through the medium of an ever-increasing native army furnished with weapons of precision." The first step in any genuine movement for reform must be to remove the principle, which has been the foundation of the Congo system and by which the European rulers have asserted a claim to own the produce of the land. This principle, the Bill professes to abandon, and so far as it goes to achieve that object the Bill is something to rejoice over, but when one comes to examine its provisions, one finds that the good it may effect is whittled down to a minimum by the restrictions and limitations by which it is proposed to give effect to the surrender. The country is eventually to be thrown open to legitimate trade between the natives and the outer world, but the change is to be postponed for six months throughout the territory. Then the old policy will be abandoned in one half of the country only. Of the remaining one half, the system is to exist in one-third of it for one year and a half more; in another third for two years and a half more; while in the remaining third, handed over to certain concessionaire companies, in which the Belgian Government is the principal shareholder, no time limit is so much as hinted at. These are not the sort of proposals to which we looked forward when Sir Edward Grey gave us an assurance that genuine reform would be insisted upon. The Belgian Government has evidently not yet realised that British statesmen are in earnest when they say that the annexation cannot be recognised without substantial reform. We, however, put faith in the assurances that have been received, and shall expect to see this Bill either abandoned in favour of one which will meet public opinion on the subject or at least considerably amended.

Mr. Stuart K. Lumpon has been appointed United States Consul at Karachi.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey and Sir T. R. Wynne have expressed themselves pleased with the results of inspection of the S. I. Railway.

The Commissioner in Sind's tour this month is as follows :—Larkana December 4, Abdul Bandar, 5th, Sukkur, 7th to 10th, Sukkur district 11th to 17th, return to Sukkur 18th to 21st instant.

Mr. Benoyendra Nath Sen, Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta, and a leading member of the Brahmo Samaj, will preside at the forthcoming session of the Theistic Conference at Lahore during the Christmas holidays.

The 11th December, on which date the Lahore Exhibition will be opened has been declared a public holiday in that city. It is expected that the Lieutenant Governor will march, to open the exhibition, at the head of an elephant procession.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Italian General's Imprudence.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

A very grave speech, which may have political consequences and lead Italy to give explanations was delivered on Thursday at Brescia on the occasion of a military ceremony. To the usual parade in honour of King Victor's birthday, a good deal of importance was added by the presentation of colours to the new light cavalry regiment of Aquila, recently raised at Brescia. A deputation of ladies from Aquila had come to present the standard, which had been richly embroidered by themselves. After the ceremony there was a reception at the artillery barracks where Lieutenent-General Count Vittorio Asinari di Bernezzo, Commander of the Third Army Corps, regaled the officers and guests with an amazingly imprudent speech. After recalling the glorious march of the Tricolour from Turin to the Capitol, he went on as follows : "With the strongest satisfaction we see now the Tricolour banner held high by one of the best Sovereigns in Europe and I imagine our King standing on the Gran Sasso d'Italia (a mountain near Aquila), waving the flag and turning his eyes to the East, where from so many sister towns the people are looking to Saint Mark's line and expecting their freedom. From these barracks," he went on (referring to the hills of Solferino, San Martino, and Gustozza), "you can see the hills soaked in the blood of many brave soldiers and a little further away are the "Terre irredente" not redeemed lands which await our action. Remember that the Aquila women embroidered your standard to the end that you may bring it the sun of victories Long Life to the King !" General Asinari di Bernezzo was next day placed on the retired list. The speech was regarded by the Ministry of War as being irredentist in tone.

FEELING IN AUSTRIA.

The speech created great sensation in Vienna. The correct attitude of the Italian Government, which at once called upon the General to resign his post, is generally recognised by the leading Vienna journals. Nevertheless, the action of General Asinari is considered to be very symptomatic and significant and consequently gloomy prognostications are based on it. In a communique the organ of the Foreign Office, the "Fremdenblau," expresses satisfaction at the speedy disciplinary treatment meted out to the General, and remarks that no Austrian in the active service would have rendered himself guilty of similar conduct against Italy. It continues: "Such utterances as those of General Asinari are in open contradiction to treaty relations and to the firm resolve of both Governments to hold unflinchingly to their recognised policy." The "Neue Freie Presse" remarks that the political impression created by General Asinari's speech will not soon die away, and continues :—"The peoples of Austria-Hungary have great difficulty in realising the actuality of an alliance in which an allied State appears so little convinced of its community of interests with its ally. Even the external matters connected with the meeting at Racconigbi in reaching which place the Tsar avoided passing over Austrian territortory contained a passive attack upon Austria. While Russia turned with offensive intention from us Russian and Italy at the same moment met to render their entente still closer. Notwithstanding the express desire on our part to convince Italy of our best intentions towards her, the rivalry and hatred against us still continue. The Triple Alliance will, however, drag on despite the feeling of the Italian people against us." Still more pregnant and characteristic are the utterances of the "Arbeiterzeitung" which remarks that General Asinari's words correspond with these in daily use by official patriots but in the mouth of an old General who has seen many a battle these word are more sincerely meant then those uttered in a business-like fashion by men accustomed to the phrases.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

The break-up of the Hungarian Independent party by the defeat of its leader, Herr Kossuth, which was brought about by his own followers, is regarded in Austrian political circles as an event of far-reaching significance for Hungary. Many dramatic scenes were witnessed, on Wednesday at a meeting of the party. The speakers of Herr von Justh's faction, who demand a separate national bank for Hungary, made serious allegations against Herr Kossuth. They unhesitatingly declared that he was a traitor to the party, having placed himself in the position of executive agent to the Court of Vienna—meaning by the circumlocution the Emperor himself. In his reply Herr Kossuth said that he did not think the present was a suitable moment for arousing national passions, that the Emperor-King would never sanction the establishment of a separate national bank, and that therefore any possible conflict was not likely to result successfully. The reply was repeatedly interrupted by noise and cries of opposition. "We have lost all confidence in you," shouted Herr von Justh's followers; "you only carry out the wishes of the King !"

After the rejection of Herr Kossuth's motion by 120 votes to 74, a majority of 46, he left the hall, followed by all his adherents. At a subsequent meeting of their own, held in a neighbouring hotel, they decided to establish a new party, to be known as "The 1838 Kossuth Party." At next day's sitting of the Chamber, Herr von Justh resigned his post as President of the House, when stormy scenes took place between the two factions. The Independents are now preparing for a bitter conflict, and since Kossuth's new party has increased to ninety-five members, Herr Kossuth will at once travel to Vienna, and will be received by the Emperor, together with Herr Andrassy. There is little doubt that the former Cabinet will be reinstated, with Kossuth, Andrassy, and Apponyi as Ministers. The first step will be to dissolve Parliament. Certain military concessions will then be granted, so as to strengthen the hands of the new Government and increase their prestige. The elections immediately following will decide whether the Hungarian nation will adopt or reject Herr Kossuth's policy, the aim of which is to secure economical independence from Austria by peaceful methods, or whether they will, on the other hand, choose to adopt the more forceful means proposed by Herr von Justh.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal at Windsor is accompanied by Senhor du Bocage, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who with an interviewer, discussed the political relations between the two countries. Dealing with King Manuel's visit and its results, the Minister said. "It is a noteworthy and perhaps significant fact that the first visit abroad of King Edward's after his accession was to the late King Carlos and this visit of King Manuel is no perfunctory return visit but a State function of far-reaching importance. His Majesty is charmed by the unreserved and transparent cordiality of his reception at Portsmouth, at Windsor and in the great City of London. The King is delighted to be able to pay his first visit to this country, and is profoundly touched by the warmth of the welcome and the cordial reception accorded to him. Particularly grateful to His Majesty have been the sympathetic references to his father, and the kindly wishes expressed on the occasion of his twentieth birthday. With regard to the relations existing between England and Portugal, this visit, to which we have looked forward so long, must have the best possible results. It is a commonplace to dwell upon the friendly character of our relations. The sons of England and Portugal have stood side by side in periods of stress and suffering. We have been true allies, the oldest allies in Europe, and never more strikingly was this seen than on the occasion of the late tragedy that startled the whole civilised world. The sympathy then shown by the British people did much, if this were possible, to knit the two nations more closely together. To-day our relations are of the happiest character, and evidence of this is to be found in the fact that Sir Edward Grey and myself have at Windsor effected an exchange of notes renewing for five years the treaty of arbitration between England and Portugal which was concluded when his late Majesty was at Windsor. "For the rest," continued his Excellency, "we have no questions in dispute, our one desire being to continue in the future the old alliance which has in the past been so highly prized by both peoples, which the visit of King Manuel and the national welcome it has evoked will do so much to strengthen both from a political and personal point of view.

"Politically, I can only repeat what King Manuel has said, that it is almost impossible to improve our relations. With regard to commercial relations, I would emphasise his Majesty's remarks that there is room for improvement. In this connection, I may say that we are at this moment negotiating a treaty of commerce, the conclusion of which will, I trust, supply what is lacking. It is possible to progress with these negotiations at Windsor, but it is not possible to conclude them during this visit."

Invited to discuss Anglo-Portuguese colonial relations, the Minister said :

"In South Africa, where British and Portuguese possessions join one another, the best possible feeling exists between the administrations of both countries. By the opening of new railways and the extension and improvement of communications we are already in close touch with our British neighbours. In this respect, all that is necessary for our mutual needs is being carried out, and, as I have said, the most excellent feeling, exists on both sides of the Anglo-Portuguese frontiers. Stupid rumours are current from time to time about Portugal relinquishing portions of her territory, but these need not be taken into account, for they are on the face of it ridiculous."

Asked, in conclusion, regarding the position in Angola and the reports of British action in reference to the treatment of natives on the cocoa plantations, his Excellency said :

"It is untrue that this matter has formed the subject of discussion between the two Governments. The British Government is well aware that Portugal is doing—and will continue to do—everything possible to prevent abuses. We have taken strong and effective measures to stop these, a fact of which Great Britain is cognisant, and I may say that this matter has not formed part of my conversations with your Foreign Secretary."

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP IN GREECE.

Tuesday's thrilling debates, which, with their quick vicissitudes, mark the most interesting stages in the vexed period of the masked military dictatorship, definitively launched the country upon a new era. Athens is still under the impression of lively emotion, which towards the close of the sitting of the Chamber became positively painful.

The object of the bill before the House was to restrict electoral jobbery and secure the return of better men to Parliament. Therefore the entire country lauded the measure, and fervently desired it to become law. The leaders of all parties supported it patriotically, and in particular the ex-Premier, M. Rhallis. The Opposition consisted of deputies who, foreseeing that the bill would close their Parliamentary career, resolved to disobey their chiefs, and throw it out ; yet the same deputies had voted many other important measures that ran counter to their principles without debate.

This unheroic attitude, and the underhand manœuvres by which it was accompanied, exasperated the League. The deputies spread mischievous reports that the leaders had authorised them to vote as they liked, and that the League had expressed indifference to the fate of this measure, and of the Cabinet that was bringing it in.

These stories endangered the bill and the Cabinet too. The party leaders, when the mischievous reports reached their ears, contradicted them in emphatic and unparliamentary language, enjoining their followers to support the Government or quit the party. The President of the Military League also learned that a crisis was imminent, and he despatched four members of the Council of Nine to the Premier to assure him that the League was intensely interested in this reform, had expressed its approval in its journal, "Chronos," and was resolved that it should pass before the deputies retired that night.

This statement electrified the Opposition. A thrill of emotion passed through the Chamber when it became known that four members of the Council of Nine were in the Speaker's Room conferring with the Premier. The feeling was further intensified when sixty non-commissioned officers who had been admitted to the gallery as spectators were let loose in the corridors, where they swept away outsiders unceremoniously.

OPPOSITION COLLAPSE.

The recalcitrant deputies told each other with bated breath that these devoted servants of the League were preparing to deal drastically with the Opposition. The exits were alleged to be occupied by officers resolved not to allow the deputies to quit the Chamber until the bill had been voted.

Thereupon the Opposition collapsed utterly, and the panic-stricken members, apprehending arbitrary and draconic measures against themselves, were converted to the bill on the spot. The League scored a brilliant triumph, and to-day almost the entire Press applauds its patriotic intentions and condones its irregular methods.

The "Hestia" writes that if proof were required of the Parliamentary Reform Bill passed that proof was given by Parliament itself.

One curious detail interesting to the student of Parliamentary institutions in Eastern Europe, deserves especial mention. To-day several contrite deputies are going about declaring that the Chamber sorely needs guardians to watch over and direct it. The official organ of the League makes it clear that Parliament shall not be left without guardians. It characterises as simpletons those citizens who imagined "that the revolution is concerned only for the interests of the army and navy. This is a wrong impression. The Greek nation should realise that the army, whose initiative has been warmly seconded by public opinion, does not restrict its interest to measures for army and navy reform. It is an open secret that every branch of the public administration is sapped with disease. Consequently, it behoves us to repeat that the Military League was determined from the outset, and is determined today to secure a realisation of the entire programme, which embodies the demands of the army and navy. It is decided to have inscribed in the statute book of the nation every reform which public opinion deems conducive to that regeneration which is the heartfelt desire of all."

This declaration means in plain English that the League is resolved to govern the country until the symptoms of regeneration are numerous and trustworthy. The most characteristic trait of the present situation is the unanimity of the nation in support of the League's action.

PERSECUTED CATHOLICS IN FRANCE.

The Pope receiving the French pilgrims on Thursday delivered an address. His Holiness said Catholicism was suffering persecution in France under the pretext of the separation of Church and State, as was proved by the expulsion orders, trials, and condemnations which had been inflicted on Bishop Andrieu and other bishops, besides the threatened laws extending official protection to irreligious teachers and also the State monopoly of schools. The Pontiff affirmed that the war against the Church aimed at undermining the basis of Christianity in France, and at making the State the arbiter in religious matters. While fighting the Bishops who were faithful and loyal to the Pontiff, the French Government did not allow the Bishops to enjoy the liberty which was granted to all French citizens. The Bishops were insulted, tried, and sentenced only because they were courageously fulfilling their Apostolic duty. All this, instead of depressing them, must animate Catholics to defend their religious rights. The Pope, in conclusion, urged the faithful to keep united with the Episcopacy. His Holiness's words are confirmation, the Vatican believes, that the struggle organised by the French Government on the scholastic question is a decisive battle for the complete effacement of Christianity in the upbringing of the children, which would mean the suppression of Christianity in France. It is asserted that the Vatican is ready to fight on two questions—the denial of legal acknowledgment to the Catholic hierarchy, and the schools.

There will be the usual session of All India Ladies Conference in connection with Congress Session in Lahore. At a meeting of ladies yesterday, a Reception Committee was formed with Shreemati Jamnabai, B.A., wife of Hon'ble Mr. Harkishenlal as Chairman and Shreemati Sarala Devi Choudhrani as Vice-Chairman.

Reuter seems to have been in error in reporting on the 26th November, the death of Sir Arthur George Macpherson, says the *Pioneer*. The reference should apparently have been to Sir William Macpherson, as Telegraphic news has reached the members of the latter's family, now in India, that he died at Folkestone, on the 24th November from Bronchitis, his illness must have been very sudden and its fatal termination quite unexpected, as he was in his ordinary health in the early part of the month. We cannot make this sad announcement without the deepest regret, and it will be received in Calcutta, particularly with feelings of profound sorrow where Sir William Macpherson was a prominent figure for many years.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN OPENS.

The Issues at Stake.

STRONG SPEECHES AGAINST THE LORDS.

DATE OF THE DISSOLUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at the National Liberal Club to-day, said: "In slaughtering the Budget, which provided against inevitable evils befalling the masses of the poor, the Lords have shown themselves a class blessed with every fortune grudging a small pittance out of their superabundance to protect the builders of their wealth against the haunting terrors of misery and despair. This is their last act of destructive fury. With all their cunning, their greed has ever borne their craft and we have got them at last."

Referring to Lord Curzon's part in the rejection, Mr. Lloyd-George said: "Lord Curzon is not a very wise or tactful person, but I think he is less dangerous as a ruler of the House of Lords than as the ruler of India. I will say no more. For further particulars apply to Lord Kitchener and Lord Midleton."

It is officially notified that the payment of Budget duties is optional, but persons not paying them will be liable if the duties are re-enacted with retrospective effect. If they are not re-enacted the payments will be refunded.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Election campaign has been opened by a Unionist demonstration at Plymouth, where speeches were delivered by Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and by a Liberal meeting at Preston, where Mr. Churchill is opening his tour through Lancashire.

Lord Lansdowne emphasised that the issues were the Budget or Tariff Reform and a single or double Chamber. He admitted that the Lords were not perfect and were unwieldy and large, but the Government had boycotted the Committee of Reform, fearing that it would strengthen the Lords.

Lord Lansdwone in his speech at Plymouth, maintained that the position of the Lords was more reasonable, more constitutional and more democratic than that of the Government. The Lords were upholding one of the most precious liberties of the people—that of consultation before fundamental changes were made in the laws.

Sir John Gorst presided at Mr. Churchill's meeting. Mr. Churchill dwelt on the social aspects of the Budget and declared that since it was introduced exports and imports had increased steadily and unemployment had decreased. Tariff Reform, he said, would be fatal to the cotton trade and was bound to lead to a recurrence of trade disputes.

A meeting of tea importers has passed resolutions, regulating the payment of duty which will finally dispose of any difficulty arising from the suspension of the Budget. The resolutions have been approved by Mr. Lloyd-George.

LATER.

The *Nation* says that should the people decide to lay their liberties at the feet of the Peers, hundreds of thousands of Liberals will refuse to pay taxes, so long as the sole taxing power of the House of Commons is doubtful.

It is officially announced that the Dissolution will take place on the 8th of January, and elections will begin on the 13th of January.

The Labour Party executive advises twenty or thirty Labour candidates to retire, with a view to concentrating the attack on the Lords.

A large crowd assembled in Trafalgar Square to-day, and a resolution put from six platforms was carried, declaring that the action of the Lords constituted a serious menace to the liberties of the people, which could only be maintained by an entire abolition of the Lords' veto.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, speaking at Rawenstall, and Sir Edward Grey at Leith, dwelt on the gravity of the crisis. Mr. Harcourt declared that the causes of Cromwell's Civil War and of the French Revolution were not greater than the present issue. Sir Edward Grey said it would be the greatest fight the country had known for generations.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The storminess of the election fight is foreshadowed by the vigorous speeches of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lewis Harcourt and Mr. Winston Churchill, and by utterances at the Trafalgar Square meeting against the Lords, at which "political garrotters" and "hereditary highwaymen" were favourite epithets. Fifty speakers addressed the meeting including a dozen members of Parliament.

Mr. Byles, M.P., said they had got the Lords by the throat and were going to strangle them.

The crowd sang a land song, and a turnip carved with an imbecile face, stuck on a pole with a coronet and the motto "firstborn," was tossed to the crowd and torn to pieces. The meeting dispersed quietly.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Southport last night, said the brute force and class hatred, instead of forbearance and public spirit, were becoming characteristics of British political life. He incidentally declared that the Lords would have mauled South African constitution if they had a chance.

COMBINE OF BANKING INTERESTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has acquired the control of the Equitable Life Assurance of New York, with assets amounting to £90,000,000 sterling. This is regarded as foreshadowing a gigantic combine of banking interests.

A COMPANY has been floated with a capital of twenty-two lakhs for the construction of the Arrah Sasaram Light Railway.

GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND.

Loss of Life at Sea.

TELEGRAPHS DISORGANISED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

A hurricane in Britain has done enormous damage. The Isle of Man steamer the "Ellen Vannin" was driven ashore on the Mersey Bar where she split and foundered. Twelve passengers and twenty-five of the crew perished. The passengers included Mr. Johnson and his wife who are described as Indian visitors.

LATER.

The steamer "Thistlemor," en route for Capetown, has foundered off Clovelly. It is feared that thirty-five have been drowned.

A steamer has rescued nine persons from the "Thistlemore."

SHORT TIME IN THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The voting by the Master Cotton Spinners' Association has resulted in 92 per cent. being in favour of continuing short time until the end of February.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

It is announced at Manchester that the short time working has already reduced the wages bill by one and a quarter millions. Mr. Macara said that during the last few days the cotton spinners of Japan had agreed to reduce the hours by 27 per cent. until April.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The lumpers have refused to handle the coal brought by the "Palermo" and the P. and O. Company are employing their own men.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Sydney telegrams state that the Lord Mayor has arranged to substitute kerosene for gas. Many street lamps are unlighted. Three officials of the Miners' Federation have been arrested for conspiracy. They have been released on bail.

THE GERMAN NAVY SCANDAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

A Kiel telegram states that the prisoners in the Navy Yard scandal case have been acquitted.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Mr. Gladstone's Appointment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The proclamation of the South African Union is gazetted. It is considered likely that the appointment of Mr. Herbert Gladstone will shortly be announced.

CALCUTTA STEAMER DAMAGED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The "Clan Matheson" from Liverpool for Calcutta has put in at Queenstown with her steering damaged.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

Returns to Lisbon.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

King Manuel has returned to Lisbon.

DEATH OF A DANISH PRINCESS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The death is announced of Princess Waldemar of Denmark.

[The Danish steamer St. Croix (Captain Jensen), from Antwerp, arrived at Calicut on Thursday last her passengers including Prince Waldemar, brother of the King of Denmark and his three sons, Prince Aage, Prince Axel and Prince Erik and Mr. H. M. Anderson, Councilior of State. The vessel, which was to have remained a day or two, left suddenly on Friday for Colombo on receipt by cable of the news of the illness of the Royal Princess whose deceased is now reported.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The death is announced of M. Fortis, the former Premier of Greece.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. Garth obtained a rule from Mr. Justice Fletcher on behalf of the Official Receiver on Ismail Ahmed Mahomeddi to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of Court. By an order of the High Court, a Official Receiver was appointed to take charge of all firms in India and Burma of Ebrahim Salaiman and Co. In October the Receiver called upon Mahomed to produce books of account of the Rangoon firm, and Mahomed failed to do so, hence the application.

DEATH OF SIR. W. MACPHERSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

Much regret is felt here at the death, at Folkestone on the 24th ultimo from bronchitis, of Sir William Macpherson, lately Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Sir Arthur George Macpherson who was first reported to be the Judge Macpherson who had died, was in excellent health at Edinburgh about a month ago and his relatives in Calcutta have not since received any intimation of anything being the matter with him.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 4.

Early this morning Their Excellencies left Mysore for Seringaptam after bidding farewell to His Highness the Maharaja and warmly thanking him for his magnificent hospitality. Lord Minto took the keenest interest in the fort and the surrounding positions and spent some time at the breach by which an entrance was effected by the British. His Excellency's ancestor, who was afterwards Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, had taken part in the operations which are a permanent monument of the valour of the British race. The party also visited Tippu Sultan's Tomb and admired the black granite pillars which have been polished for a century until they wear the appearance of marble. The Garden Palace was also visited, a highly orrate building with interesting pictures painted on the outer walls representing the battles in which Tippu Sultan was engaged, vivid and animated scenes without perspective in a style recalling the efforts of early Italian painters. The building has additional historic interest because the Duke of Wellington resided in it. The Viceregal party reached Bangalore punctually at 5 p. m. where they were received by the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the Resident, General Ramsay, General Peett, General Cookson, the Dewan of Mysore and the principal Civil and Military Officers and a large number of Indian gentlemen. After the usual presentations had been made and the Viceroy had inspected the Guard-of-Honour of the Sherwood Foresters who were very smartly turned out, an address of welcome was presented by the Municipal Committee of Bangalore to which the Viceroy replied:—

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

"Gentlemen,—I thank you for the address which you have presented to me on behalf of the Civil and Military community of Bangalore, and for the cordial reception you have extended to Lady Minto and myself. Bangalore has played an important part in the history of India dating from the stormy times in which a British garrison was first established here just 100 years ago, a garrison which laid the foundation of the most important station in Southern India the welfare of which the Mysore Government have always been generously ready to further. Your Municipal Commission may well be proud of the results of their administration, for they have not only made every use of the resources at their disposal, as regards water supply and electric light, but have done much to alleviate the wants of the poorer portion of the population and to utilise in the public interests all.

"The latest teachings of sanitary science, the extensions of the Civil and Military Station, with a view to removing the poorer classes from the congested parts of the bazaar and providing them with model dwellings together with the uniquery successful inoculation campaign against plague are the results of work for which the public have every reason to be grateful to the Commissioners and which is all the more satisfactory, because, it owes so much of its success to the hearty co-operation of your citizens themselves. I hope that the example of Bangalore may afford a useful object lesson for the whole of India and that the rewards of a sound system of sanitation will continue to be more and more appreciated. I am glad to think that my visit to you will not be clouded by anxieties as to the scarcity of food and its consequent miseries and it is very pleasant to hear of the rich harvest of the present year. I hope that it may usher in an era of ever increasing prosperity. I must again thank you, gentlemen, for your words of welcome and can assure you that Lady Minto and I will carry away with us very happy recollections of our visit to the Garden of Southern India."

His Excellency drove to the Residency with an extremely well mounted escort furnished by the 14th Hussars. A Guard of Honour of the Bangalore Volunteer Rifles was drawn up outside the Residency and was inspected by the Viceroy. In the evening a large company of guests was entertained at dinner before which a Bar of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal was presented to Rao Bahadur B. P. Annaswami Mudliar and the silver medal was presented to Rao Bahadur A. Maigandadera Mudaliar.

After dinner Their Excellencies held a reception at which about five hundred ladies and gentlemen were presented. The beautiful grounds of the Residency were tastefully illuminated and the guests stayed until a late hour enjoying the kindly hospitality of Mr. and Mrs Fraser.

THE JOHANNESBURG OF INDIA.

Viceroy at Kolar Gold-fields.

ADDRESS FROM THE MINING BOARD.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto motored this morning to the Kolar Gold-fields, the Johannesburg of India, a where they were met by Dr. Smeeth, State Geologist and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, and Mr. Gifford, vice Chairman of the Mining Board. They proceeded at once to Mr, Gifford's bungalow, to which the road was lined with the well-known Kolar Gold-field Rifle Volunteers, who also furnished a guard of honour at the house, and a troop of light horse. The Viceroy inspected the guard of honour, and warmly complimented Colonel Patterson the commandant on the fine appearance of his men.

After the presentation, of medals to some of the Corps an address, which read as follows was presented on behalf of the Mining Board.

"May it please your Excellency, we the members of the Kolar Gold-fields Mining Board desire to offer our very sincere thanks to your Excellency for so graciously accepting our invitation to include in your Excellency's present tour a visit to the Kalar Gold-fields, and to express our deep gratification at the opportunity, thus afforded us, of extending to your Excellency a most respectful, but not the less hearty welcome. We venture to regard your Excellency's presence here to-day, as a proof of your Excellency's sympathetic interest in the gold mining enterprise in this country, and we trust that the statistics, which we now submit for your Excellency's information as well as the evidences of the magnitude of our operations, which we shall have the honour of exhibiting to your Excellency to-day, will demonstrate the importance of our industry and the benefits, which it affords not only to the inventor, but to the people of the State in which it is carried on. The number of persons employed on the mines consists approximately of 530 Europeans, 330 Eurasians and 27,430 Natives, who with their families and dependents make up a total population of about 80,000 and a large proportion of whom are provided with house accommodation by the mining companies at nominal rentals. The scale of pay is a liberal one, free medical treatment is provided for all, and in view of the fact that during the past ten years there has been no appreciable scarcity of labour, the management has reason to believe that the employees appreciate the conditions of service in the mines, and are contended and happy. The Kolar field, although small in point of area, as compared with gold-fields in other parts of the world, is now one of the richest. Its exploitation was energetically taken in hand nearly thirty years ago, since when 7,000,000 tons of quartz have been crushed, yielding by amalgamation and cyanidation processes 8,000,000 ozs. of the precious metal of the total value of £31,000,000 sterling. Out of this sum the shareholders have received £12,800,000, in dividends whilst £1,550,000 (or 5 per cent,) has been paid to the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore as royalty. At the present time operations are being conducted by six British companies, whose combined capital is £1,830,000, valued on the home market at £6,000,000, the mining companies are exceedingly fortunate in the sympathy and support which they have at all times received at the hands of the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, to whom they are especially grateful for the provision of electric power, generated at the Cauvery falls, and conveyed to the mines over a distance of about ninety-two miles, and for the installation of the Betaman Galam water works (seven miles away) which supply the gold-field with an abundance of excellent water for mining and domestic purposes. We have also gratefully the acknowledge the interest which the Government of India have taken in mining industries in this country in passing and sanctioning measures for their proper conduct and fair treatment. In conclusion we reiterate our sincere thanks to your Excellency, for the great honour conferred upon our community to-day, and we beg most respectfully to express the hope that health and happiness will attend your Excellencies, and that you may be spared to continue successfully your exalted mission in this country, which has from its commencement been marked by a full understanding of and deep sympathy with the needs and aspirations of its peoples. And when that mission shall have been fulfilled, we trust that your Excellency will in other spheres of public life add further to the renown of British Administration and to the brilliancy of your Excellency's own distinguished career."

LORD MINTO'S REPLY.

In reply Lord Minto said:—

"Gentlemen, I am grateful for the opportunity you have afforded me of visiting the Kolar Gold-fields, and I heartily thank you for your cordial words of welcome. My tour has as you know been a very full one, but I assure you it would have been a matter of sincere regret to me if I had not been able to include in it a visit to the Kolar Fields. I am not quite universed. In the search for gold. Please do not for a minute imagine that I have the faintest claim to be a mining expert, but my visit to you brings back pleasant memories of the experiences of past years. You may perhaps recollect the great gold boom in Alaska, in 1898 I think it was. And Lady Minto and I wandered almost in its wake along the Pacific coast to the Yukon and Dawson City, to make many friends, whom we shall never forget amongst the advance guard of the mining world, Adventurous, warm hearted spirits, wedded to the wild hard but yet fascinating life of the creeks of the Far West. There it was generally that is called placer mining, the washing of alluvial gold, where the miner staked his claim for himself and stood to win or lose off his own bat, a gamble sometimes a good one, sometimes a bad one, but at any rate a gamble with all its charms, and after that we made acquaintance with the deep shafts and the quartz mining of the Kootenay in British Columbia. To-day the recollection of many old experiences seem to revive again. Conditions here are no doubt quite different, to those I made acquaintance with long ago, but still the mining camps of the Far West, and the great gold-fields of other parts of the world are alike in one important feature—they are centres of industry and great employers of labour. There is something more than that to remember, for,gentlemen, you are identified with an industry the successful administration of which is not merely represented by the result of profits, but by the high character it bears in the labour market and in industrial and business world of India, an administration which, owing to the surroundings in which it exists, must always be very subject to the criticisms of the Indian public. The control of a population, numbering as you tell me about 80,000 people, entails great responsibilities, and from all I have heard the mining board can very justly claim that those responsibilities have been ably fulfilled towards European and Indian alike. Your employees are well cared for, well paid and well housed. At the same time, I know that you have serious difficulties to contend with from special risks and dangers, peculiar to the Kolar Mines, and that fatal accidents have provoked considerable public discussion. Though your European officers and Subordinates risk their lives underground equally with the coolies, and though I believe you have adopted exceptional precautions for the safety of those who serve you, I feel confident that you will continue to lose no opportunity of discovering with the assistance of scientific enquiry, the causes of the dangerous phenomena with which you have to deal and of obviating the distressing accidents, which apparently tend to increase with the development of the fields. I have no doubt you will surmount the difficulties which confront you, and I congratulate you on the growing importance of the industry you represent, which the enlightened policy of the Mysore Durbar and the happy relations which exist between His Highness's Government and yourselves, have done so much to encourage. I wish you every success in the continued development of the great mineral resources in your charge.

"Gentlemen, I warmly thank you for your generous allusions to my work in India. I shall always deeply value the appreciation you have so kindly expressed, and I shall carry away with me very lasting impression of my visit to Kolar, and the encouraging words you have addressed to me to-day."

His Excellency then presented long service and good conduct medals to certain members of the Corps.

The party then saw the process of gold melting, and visited Carmichael's shaft at champion reef mine. Here among the employees, Lord Minto recognized, as a comrade in arms in Afghanistan under Lord Roberts, a fine old Sikh officer to the evident relight of the latter.

Luncheon was then served in a hall raised for the occasion on the tennis court of the Giffords House and gaily recorated with flags. The long tables were adorned with masses of plate, the trophies of the volunteers in many triumphant contests.

The party then adjourned to the mine, where they saw the quartz floors mill and 900 H. P. Electrical Air Compressor, and afterwards visited the Cauvery Power transformer house.

Their Excellencies expressed their warm admiration of what they had seen, and left by train for Bangalore at 4 o'clock, thanking their kind hosts for their cordial and friendly hospitality. The Kolar Gold-fields are one of the great sights of India, a protection of western energy, skill and adventure on the peaceful hills of a quite native state.

THE AHMEDABAD INCIDENT.

Viceroy Provides for the Sweeper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, BANGALORE, DEC. 5.

The municipal sweeper, who has severely injured by the bomb at Ahmedabad, is now out of danger though his arm has been amputated. Lord Minto made enquiries about him, and on finding that he was in debt to Banias, has paid off the debt, and in addition has made a generous provision for his future.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE BILL.

Few Amendments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The Calcutta Police Bill as amanded by the Select Committee is now in circulation, which compared with the draft of August 5th, contains few amendments of substantial character. The only change of importance is as follows:— Clause 9 of the Bill provided that "Whoever without satisfactory excuse wilfully enters or remains in or upon a dwelling-house" he was to be fined. It is now proposed to substitute the word "trespasses" for "enters or remains" in ihe above."

STORM ON MADRAS COAST.

Railway Communication Interrupted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The storm in the Bay was about fifty miles south-east of Puri this morning when it was moving in the direction of Sagour Island. Huricane winds have been repeated during the past twenty-four hours at stations along the Circars Coast and communications with Calingapatam is interrupted. Heavy rain has fallen in Orissa and smart showers in Calcutta.

OPIUM SMOKING IN BURMA.

Chinese Riot over New Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 3.

The Financial Commissioner to-day met a number of the Chinese Elders to discuss the prevention of a repetition of the disturbance and stone-throwing which took place yesterday over the introduction of the new opium rules. These rules require consumers of opium to attend in person when they purchase the drug and make it incumbent on them to hand in proportionnate amount of pipe-ash for every tola of opium supplied to them.

TIBET AND RUSSIA.

Designs against British Trade.

DALAI LAMA TO VISIT EUROPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires Dorjieff, who is "Dalai Lama to visit Europe," is accompanied Mongolian deputation to Russia has been interviewed by "Novoe Vremya." In this interview he is reported as saying that he had come to arrange visits for the Dalai Lama to St. Petersburg and London. He had been granted an audience with the Tsar and had been favourably received. The British, he declared, were monopolising the trade of Tibet, and he hinted the desirability of permanent diplomatic relations between Tibet and Russia.

INDIAN COOLIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Warning from the "Statesman."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

A meeting was held in the Town Hall yesterday evening to protest against the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, when Mr. Polak gave a moving account of the present position there. Moulvi Abdul Jubbar presided and Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji moved the principal resolution.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The "Statesman" to-day discusses the position of indentured coolies in South Africa, and says they would certainly achieve more substantial prosperity on a tea garden, and probably in a jute mill, where their services are wanted; no hardships would be inflicted on them if they were debarred from going to Natal. Therefore the Government of India would take wise and popular step. If under the provocation, which they have received from Natal and the Transvaal, they declared that they cannot henceforth allow Indian labourers to be recruited for a country, where prejudice against Asiatics exists and renders the prospects of fair and humane treatment very uncertain.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY.

Re-assumes Charge as Resident at Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 5.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, arrived by mail last evening and was met by H. E. the Minister, the Residency Staff, and a large number of officials. The usual salute will be fired on Monday morning.

HINDU ORPHANAGE OF DHARBANGA.

Not to be Christianised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

Presiding at a public meeting at Bankipur yesterday, the Maharaja of Tekari said Sir Edward Baker had authorized him to state that the Hindu Famine Orphanage of Darbhanga would not be made over to Christian missions but to respectable Hindu management.

THE AMERICAN TOURISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 4.

The steamer "Cleveland" arrived to-day at Rangoon, and landed six hundred American tourists who are now sight seeing.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Representative Men Seeking Election.

SEPARATE SECRETARY TO PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Before Mr. Bompas, Magistrate at Alipore, yesterday Mr. A. N. Mullick, a well known Zemindar and millionaire of Calcutta, was nominated a candidate for the Bengal Council by the Municipalities of the Presidency division.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 4.

Pandit Madan Mohan Molaviya has just been elected a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council as representative of the Allahabad Municipal Board.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 5.

Kunwar Bharat Singh, son of Raja of Bara, who retired some few years back from the Civil Service of the United Provinces, after filling positions of Collector and Judge, is coming forward as a candidate for a seat in the Council allotted to the landholders of Agra.

A new candidate for Allahabad division has appeared in the person of Rai Bahadur Ragho Prasad Narain Singh of Baraon in the Allahabad district, one of the few leading Zemindars in the division. It is encouraging, says the *Pioneer* to see that the New Councils Scheme is already beginning to attract men of this class towards public life.

A resolution, just issued by the United Provinces Government, explains the reasons for the appointment of a separate Secretary for the new Provincial Council, which is to begin sitting in January next. The post of Secretary to the Legislative Council has hitherto been filled by the Legal Remembrancer to Government, but in view of the increased work, which under the reform scheme will devolve upon the Secretary to the Council, the Lieutenant Governor has recogized that it will no longer be possible for the Legal Remembrancer to perform the work of Secretary in addition to his ordinary duties. His honour has therefore obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appointment of a separate Secretary for the United Provinces Legislative Council. The appointment will, in the first instance, be held by a member the local Bar of suitable standing for a term of five years at the end of which time the question will be reconssidered in the light of experience gained. The Secretary to Council will be entitled to carry on private practice at the bar, provided his duties as Secretary are not interfered with. The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. K. Porter, Bairister-at-law, as Secretary to the United Provinces Legislative Council. His headquarters will be at Allahabad.

The duties of the Secretary, in addition to his duties as returning officer and those prescribed in the rules for conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, will be to relieve the Legal Remembraneer entirely of the secretarial work connected with the Bouncil, and will include the drafting of bills subject to final approval by the Legal Remembrancer The Secretary to the Council will also be expected to attend, in that capacity, all committees of Council other than select committees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 4.

The following appointments to the Burma Council, under the reform scheme are notified:—officials Messrs H. Todd Naylor, D. Eales, W. Rice, C. Radford, G. White and G. Arnold; non-officials Messrs. Maung-tu, Maung-Maung, bda-Saj, Mawng, and Mirza Abdul Hossein, Mr Finlay Mr. Cowasjee and Mr. Zim Chin Toung

VOTES so far recorded at Karachi Shikarpur and Sukkur indicate that Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, B.A., LL.B., President of the Hindu Sabha will almost certainly be elected to represent the Sind Municipality on the Bombay Legislative Council. The Jacobabad delegates record their votes to-day.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTION IN BOMBAY.

Directions to Voters.

We are asked to publish the following notice issued by the Collector:—

The election of an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council by the Mahomedan Community of Bombay City will be held on Friday, the 10th December, at the Town Hall, Bombay, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Voters are requested to attend early. Only the persons, whose names appear on the roll will be permitted to vote. Voters are recommended to ascertain their number in the roll, and their qualification as stated in the last column thereof. Voters entitled to vote in consequence of a qualification other than the payment of income tax will vote in the Durbar Room, entrance at the south end of the Town Hall. Payees of Income Tax in Ward A will also vote in the Durbar Room. Payers of Income Tax in all other Wards will vote in the Main Hall, entrance by the steps facing Elphinstone Circle.

On arrival at the doors voters will be asked to state their number on the Roll. They will then be taken before Attesting Officers for identification. They will be required to sign a declaration that they are voters, whose names appear upon the Roll. Persons, attempting to falsely personate voters, will be prosecuted according to law. After identification voters will be given voting papers and will pass into a separate portion of the Hall where they will record their votes in secret.

Votes will be recorded by placing the mark X on the space opposite the name of the candidate, for whom it is desired to vote. Only one mark may be made. The voting paper will be in the following form:—

VOTING PAPER.

Serial No.	Name of Candidate.	Vote.
I	Ibrahim Rahimtulla.	...
II	Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai.	...

The names will be printed in English, Gujrati, and Urdu, and will appear in the above order on the voting paper.

Having made their mark voters will place their voting papers in envelopes provided for the purpose pass on to the back verandah of the Town Hall and there drop the envelopes into a sealed ballot box in the presence of an Attesting Officer. They will then leave the Town Hall by the Eastern exit. It is notified for the information of voters, that their voting papers will be sealed up by the Returning Officer in such a way as to conceal the signature of the voter. After they have been so sealed up, the votes will be counted. The names of the voters will in no case be made public or communicated to the candidates.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Central Division Elections.

The following persons have been duly nominated as candidates for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Muhammadan community in the Central Division:

(1) Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin Muhammad Bakir,
(2) Mr. Moulvi Sajuddin Ahmad.
(3) Mr. Vazir Hidayat.

The polling of votes will take place in the districts between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the 10th instant. The votes will be counted and the result of the election declared by the Commissioner, C. D., at his office in Poona at 11 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

School's Prize-giving by the Governor.

THE annual prize-giving to the children of the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla, was held on Saturday night at the Schools' premises, Victoria-road, on Saturday afternoon, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

On his arrival Sir George Clarke inspected the cadets of the school who paraded on the play ground.

The reports of the boys' and girls' schools were taken as read, and the following are the extracts from them:—

In the Boys' School, seven boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, and all passed. Four boys were presented for the School Final Examination, and all passed. For the Cambridge Locals, six boys were sent up, two for the Senior, two for the Junior, and two for the Preliminary. All passed.

From an examination's point of view, this has been a record year, as there have been no failures. With reference to school work in general, the last report of the Inspector of European Schools says: "As far as I could judge, the teaching is characterised by care, accuracy and attention to detail . . . In games the school deservedly has an excellent reputation." W. G. Barnet, of the fifth standard, has brought credit to himself and his teacher (Mrs. Colhoun) by heading the list of those awarded Scholarships in the Government Primary Scholarship Examination. Of the old boys attending Colleges, C. Erskine holds a Scholorship at the College of Science, Poona, and F. Rickwood one at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. The Cadets muster 96 strong. Under Color-Sergt. Luxa, they too had a record year, for they won all the competitions open to them, viz., the drill, marching and shooting (the Blaney Cup) Competitions. In the Boxing Competition for Cadets held at the Byculla Club under the Patronage of Colonel R. D. Dunlop, V.D., B.V.H., all the prizes fell to our Company. The school has done well at games also. Hockey continues to flourish under the supervision of Mr. Millard. Our team carried off the Elton Cup, and were in the finals in the Aga Khan Junior Hockey Tournament. Our junior cricket team, under their Captain, Hope Gwilliams, carried off the Giles' Shield. This is the fifth time out of seven competitions that this Shield has come to us.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Colhoun, who was House Master here for over eight years.

In the Girls' School, three girls were sent up for the English Standard Test Examination and three for the Junior Cambridge and all passed.

His Excellency then gave away the prizes to the successful boys and girls, and addressed the assembly.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said:—"I have read the annual report of this very valuable Institution with great interest. It is now nearing its century and in its ninety-five years of existence it must have performed an immense amount of quiet work of inestimable benefit to the domicilled community in Bombay. I imagine that it was one of the earliest educational establishments in this city, and judging from the successes in the Matriculation Examination, it is keeping well abreast of the times and fully maintaining its reputation. I note that much of the education provided by the Society is free. The total number of boys and girls on the rolls is now 344 and of 210 boarders 89 are foundationers on the free list and 47 are received at greatly reduced fees. This must be an immense boon to poor parents in these days of very high prices which press so heavily upon the inhabitants of the city.

"I am very glad to find that games and athletic exercises are warmly encouraged among the girls as well as the boys. Both in cricket and in hockey the school has done well, and the Cadet Corps has greatly distinguished itself by winning every competition open to it. I am a strong believer in games and exercise, not only from the hygienic, and what is now called eugenic point of view, but as a necessary part of a sound educational training. In all good games an element of discipline and of self-sacrifice is involvde which is essential to the formation of character, and it is the development of character which I am sure were all feel is the very essence of true education.

"It has given great pleasure to me as an old soldier to inspect the Cadet Corps—the first I have seen in India—and I congratulate the Cadets on their smart appearance and soldierly bearing. I am sure that they are proud to be a part of the armed forces of the Crown, the forces that are entrusted with the security of His Majesty's dominions and that constitute a powerful factor in maintaining the peace of the world. Remember boys that the spirit of the true soldier is one of obedient to lawful authority of chivalry towards the weak and helpless, and devotion to the honour of the flag.

"The position of the domiciled Europeans in India is one that entails special responsibilities upon them. We are living in an ancient country with ancient customs and prejudices that we must carefully respect, and high traditions that we must seek to cherish. There is perhaps no country in which manners count so much among a people naturally courteous and peculiarly sensitive. It is the imperative duty of the sons and daughters of the West to exhibit among an Eastern people only the very best characteristics that Western civilization has been able to produce. We must be kindly and sympathetic in all our dealings with Indians of every degree, never affecting superiority, always seeking to win affection. If this duty could be universally observed, we should hear much less of unrest in India, and the co-operation of the East and West would quicken progress and advance the general happiness of the many nationalities who dwell together in this great country.

"I congratulate all those who have received prizes to-day, and I hope that more prizes await them in their future lives; but do not forget that some of the best of human actions are those that can receive no prizes, and that the highest reward that can come to any of us is the consciousness of duty faithfully performed."

On the motion of Rev. W. Kennelly, seconded by Mr. MacNee, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Governor.

A very interesting programme of music and drill was gone through and every item was applauded by the appreciative audience.

YOUNG SOLDIERS ARRIVING IN INDIA.

New Arrangements for their Welfare.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

Government have given sanction to married regimental warrant officers serving in India, being permitted at their option either to draw their rations in kind or receive a money allowance in lieu, provided in the latter case that the allowance drawn does not exceed the actual cost to Government of the ration in kind." This is with a view to protecting young soldiers arriving in India, from many dangers to health, to which they are susceptible whilst travelling to their destination after disembarkation. Government have sanctioned, as a permanent measure deputation of the responsible non-commissioned officers with some Indian experience to meet and accompany to their destinations, drafts of young soldiers arriving from the United Kingdom and elsewhere unaccompanied by officers with previous Indian experience. The measure has proved successful during the past few trooping seasons, during which it been on trial.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 5.

Cavalry manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Gurgaon have been fixed for the 16th to 26th January, says the *Pioneer*. A Division of four compete Brigades will be concentrated under Major-General Grover, Inspector-General of Cavalry.

MR. L. H. WYNCH, of Madras is convalescent and leaves hospital on Monday.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL ON TOUR.

Addresses from Local Bodies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ARRAH, DECEMBER 4.

The Lieutenant-Governor, after dining with Mr. Greenshields last night, left Gaya by special train, and arrived this morning at Arrah. He was met on the platform by Mr. Maude, the Commissioner, Mr. Johnston, the Collector, Mr. Thomas, Superintendent of Police, and other European gentlemen. His Honour drove to the Bumraon Raj bungalow which has very kindly been placed at his disposal during his stay in Arrah.

The morning will be spent in granting interviews to the leading officials of the station, and in the afternoon the presentation of addresses will take place.

LATER.

This afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor received addresses from local bodies.

THE DISTRICT BOARD'S REQUESTS.

The District Board of Shahabad referred to the two important light railway systems, the one from Dehri on Sone to Rhotas under the management of Messrs. Octavius Steel and Company and the others from Arrah to Saharam connecting the main line of the East Indian Railway with the Grand Chord Line under the management of Messrs Martin and Company. The District Board has made a free gift of a portion of its existing roads for the construction of the above railways and in the latter case it guaranteed interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on a capital of 22 lakhs. They had constructed a new indoor hospital with an accommodation of 80 beds, half for males and half for females, and operating sterilising and anæsthetic rooms, fully equipped. The Municipal Commissioners referred to the extremely unsatisfactory state of the drainage of the town of Arrah, and the steadily growing number of deaths from plague, malaria and other diseases was an ample confirmation of it.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The financial position of the Municipality prevented their making any improvement, but Mr. Marr in 1903 had raised a subscription of a lakh of rupees from the ratepayers and in April last the construction of the drainage was sanctioned. Although the drainage scheme had been started, the flushing scheme which was necessary to make it a success as it had to be postponed for want of funds, they asked Government to compare their case with that of Gaya, Bhagalpur, or Patna and an investigation would show how much less Government had assisted them in proportion to their needs. They further hoped that the contribution from the Dumraon Raj which was now only Rs. 25,000 would be increased to a lakh. Perhaps Government might consider the donation from the estate funds which were not the subject of litigation, but as this was one of the largest states in the province and in its capacity as a part proprietor of a large portion of the town of Arrah there was special reason for making a departure from the ordinary rules governing the making of grants. They stated that they were about to build a market at a cost of Rs. 42,000 and they would ask the Government for a loan in this connection of a sum of Rs. 40,000 to be repaid in 20 years.

His Honour, in replying to these addresses, referred to the request of the Municipality for a loan of Rs. 40,000 for the reconstruction of their market. They were aware that the usual period for which money was lent was ten years and he did not feel at all certain that their present suggestion for an extension of time would meet with the approval of the Government of India. He remarked that the greater part of the municipal address was taken up with a representation regarding drainage and flushing schemes and he regretted that he was wholly unable to assent to much of what was suggested. Their idea appeared to be that most of the cost should be borne by private contributions or by Government and that the Municipality the chief beneficiary should practically pay nothing. There was no suggestion that the Municipality were prepared to do anything to help themselves. When any project like this was submitted the sound method of finance was, firstly, to raise what they could by private contributions, secondly, to ask Government for a grant in aid not exceed one half of this, and thirdly, to provide the remaining from the current monthly revenue or from a loan. If they could not manage this they should do without the scheme. He had already issued orders to this effect to the Commissioner of the Division and he regretted he was in no way able to alter them. He appreciated their zeal and good intentions, but they did not serve to compensate for unsound finance. In conclusion His Honour trusted that he would not be regarded as lacking in sympathy with them. Similar misapprehensions prevailed elsewhere, and it was necessary to dispel them once and for all. It was proper to help those who helped themselves but not those who sought to help themselves out of other people's pockets.

DISTRICT MOSLEM LEAGUE.

The Members of the District Moslem League made no requests but desired only to welcome his Honour to the district.

VISIT TO MUTINY SCENE.

ARRAH, DECEMBER 5.

To-day His Honour visited an old Mutiny scene, the little house at Arrah, a locality world-famed for a feat of superhuman courage and memorable disaster. It is such episodes in the war, in small and well defined localities where individual actors are prominent that attract the visitor. Who but the keen professional would care to inspect the vast area covered by the battlefield of Mukden in preference to the village of Hougenot or Wake's stronghold at Arrah. Here, alas, almost every vestige of the struggle has been swept away, nothing but a tablet reminds one of those hearts who placed the game at hopeless odds, 66 amateurs against 10,000 professionals, with only history standing by to umpire.

It was on the 25th July 1857 that Mr. Wake, the Collector, was warned to be on his guard and knew that he must either retreat to Buxar or stand behind amateur defences against overwhelming odds. Were they to give up the land entrusted to their care or to uphold, however small area, the authority of England and John Company? How much did this garrison of 14 Europeans and 50 odd Sikhs not owe to Voyle, the Railway Engineer, who amidst the cheers of his comrades, had provisioned and fortified the little bungalow attached to the Collector's residence against an attack of which he had foreseen the possibility. The basement of this little building, in reality a billiard room, consists of cellars with open arches, some 4 feet in height, a staircase in the interior, leading to a single room surrounded on three sides by a verandah. The housetop is reached by a ladder and is surrounded by a parapet, but it is entirely commanded at 40 yards by the roof of the Collector's house from which the porch stands out like a bastion. This was the refuge it was bravely decided now to hold a defensive position which obeys none of the laws of our manuals and which it would be certain failure for a subaltern to occupy in theory if similarly situated in an examination. But behind these walls there was the man; in the man there was the spirit which leads to victory. It is here and not in numbers nor science of defence that has lain, lies and will ever lie the zeal strength of a besieged place. In this apparent death trap this little garrison defended itself from the 26th July till the 2nd of August both in fair fight and in strategy Ratteny's 50 Sikhs were proof against threats and offers of plunder, neither fire nor mining intimidated them. Their courage was strong enough to overcome the depression produced by the defeat of the relief force within earshot. If not in sight who had been despatched from Dinapore to save them. Water was running out, a well 18 feet sunk inside the house relieved that want. But it could only stave off the destruction which faced them. What short of a miracle could rescue them? Now the relieving force had been destroyed and at Buxar the nearest station there was but a handful of troops. But fortunately for this little band that station included in its garrison a Major, Vincent Eyre who refused to leave Arrah to its fate and who with 300 men and 3 cannons risked a march of 50 miles amidst a population in open mutiny to attack a force who had already defeated one of twice its strength. On the 2nd August he defeated 2,500 rebels in open battle and on the next day joined hands with the defenders. During 8 days and 8 nights of incessant harassing by rifle and by cannon, with a failing water and food supply these 66 brave men had maintained their own against an army of no small magnitude. This result was due to the intrepid leading of Mr. Wake, the foresight of Mr. Boyle, and to the unswerving loyalty and devoted of the Sikhs. But it was Major Eyre's presence of mind, his capacity to appreciate the situation and his initiative which gave the victory to disciplined and well directed courage over numbers devoid of skill in war.

There was present during the Lieut. Governor's inspection of the house the only member of the garrison now alive, the servant of Mr. Boyle. He is 103 years old, bent and decrepit with age and it was a touching scene to watch him attempting in broken and shaky language to describe the events through which his master and himself had passed. His Honour presented him before leaving with Rs. 103, a rupee for each year of his age.

Subsequently His Honour had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Smither in whose garden the Arrah house stands and read a copy of the diary of the seige and the original proceedings of the court-martial held by Major Eyre the same day as Arrah was relieved and in which many of the mutineers were sentenced to be hung. The associations of the events related are but dim history now, but one hero of the story is still alive. Nearly every vestige of the struggle has been swept away, but those who have been privileged to visit this spot and whose imagination can picture in detail the events of those few days will even remember the walls of that billiard room which has witnessed a game such as never did a billiard room yet. With it they will even cannect a tale of fidelity, constancy, and courage against frightful odds and that enviable spirit not always present in recent campaigns, which is prepared to dare all and endure all sooner than to allow an assailant to set foot within the wall.

CRITICAL TIME IN PERSIAN.

Ex-Shah's Ambitions.

HOPES TO RETURN TO POWER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER, 4.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer." On the new regime in Persia :—

The Nationalists in Teheran realise that their country is passing through a most critical time in its history. The first meeting of the Mejliss was called to set at rest the suspicions of the people in Teheran, who were beginning to express their dissatisfaction publicly. There were strong rumours prevalent of a rupture between Sipahdar and Sardar Assad, while it was known for certain that ministers found it difficult to carry on their work owing to outside interference. It was commonly believed in Teheran that the new Government intended to conduct the affairs of the administration in camera, and naturally this gave rise in rumours of all descriptions, the Leaders of the Nationalists, the Anjumans, and elsewhere in Teheran, and no easy task in restoring the confidence of people in the New Government. Teheran itself was a seething mass of discontent, while Rahim Khan openly declared himself in favour of the ex-Shah and the harassed Government in Ardebil. There is however doubt that the ex-Shah still entertains some hopes of returning to Teheran in power. It is stated that he sought an interview recently with the Tsar, but it was not granted.

The new-born press in Teheran is lustily engaged in proferring advice to ministers and people. The majority of the articles deplore the inactivity of people in the cause of reform. Some of them are cries of despair. Press however is a valuable aid to the reformers in Persia, as a large number of the Teheran papers publish the view of the nationlist leaders on questions of public interest.

News from southern Persia indicates that disorder is increasing in that country. Even Shiraz which has so far remained out of the zone of robbery, is affected, but the Government is determined to check the outbreak at all costs. It is stated that the Governor has placed Nasruddowleh under arrest at Shiraz, and that Qnarnud-Dowleh is a prisoner in Kerman. These arrests have been made in connection with the recent outbreak of disorder in the South. Two chiefs, it is believed, will be brought to Teheran, where they will stand their trial. Merchants are busy in evading payment of custom dues. Contraband traffic is daily on an increase, and the authorities are powerless to stop it.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 5.

With reference to reports concerning disturbances in Shiraz and flight of the Governor, a telegraphic message, just received from Shiraz, would suggest, says the "Pioneer" that the situation there is by no means so serious as it has been represented. The message, in fact, declares that the town is quiet and that the Governor's authority is unshaken.

LONG KARACHI LIGIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 5.

In the case of Seth Dossa Kalian, a Mukadam or broker, versus Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. of Karachi, for some Rs. 65.000 for damages for wrongful dismissal decreed against the defendants, as appeal has beledged by the latter firm and admitted. No date is at present fixed for hearing, but the case will probably be heard in February or March by Messrs. Hayward and Leggatt. Owing to the arguments pro and con being so evenly balanced the case is confidently expected to go ultimately before the Privy Council.

MR. S. J. SARJANT, Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsular Railway will preside at the annual meeting of the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents, which opens at Bangalore to-day, Most of the Railways in India being represented. The Agenda are technical, and include questions of standardization of rolling stock, electric slighting for wagons and line clear exchanging the apparatus.

SPORTING NEWS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

EXCEPT for an unfortunate misunderstanding which resulted in a member of the Tomtit being disqualified, the races on Saturday were successfully brought off in a light N.-W.-N. breeze.

There were three starters in the Ships' Boat Race at 3-15 p.m., a fourth entry was made too late to be accepted. The course was to Sunk Rock, thence to S. Karanja, thence to Committee Vessel. H. M. S. "Hyacinth's" second pinnace won, the first pinnace being disqualified for neglecting the Club rule that, in finishing, the Committee Vessel must be left to starboard.

"A" Class went off punctually to time for their course round Butcher Island and Butcher Beacon to N. Karanja. It was a pleasant sailing day, Light Wind. Weak flood tide. Goodstart between Sapphire and Turquoise, Eileen about a minute late. Sapphire and Turquoise crossed the line within a few seconds of the gun, Turquoise slightly leading at the weather end of the line, but Sapphire well clear of her and at the lee end and in the fullest available strength of the tide.

Turquoise and Eileen continued in-shore for some time but Sapphire in stronger flood water got a good lead although she was invitably passed by the large cutter about half a mile from the starting line away up amongst the steamers where it would not have paid Sapphire who was racing Turquoise as well to luff her, and so she was allowed to pass the small cutter unchallenged. At this point Eileen took the lead which she ought to have had from the first had she not made a bad start. Eileen passed the first mark only about a minute ahead of Sapphire which was increased at the second which Turquoise a good distance behind unaccountably passed wide to windward instead of huggging it. The yachts were gybed with spinnakers to starboard and here able, by the weak and high state of the tide, added to the northerly set of the wind, to carry their spinnakers right up to and beyond the Butcher Island pier with no fear of either gybing or touching the ground. From Butcher Beason it was a free rush to North Karanja Buoy where Eileen was ahead of Sapphire by about five minutes. From thence Eileen on starboard tack did the best right in to the Committee Vessel where with a short leg she got the gun eight minutes ahead of Sapphire, who after rounding the buoy had made a short leg to port (which with the wind northering she might have made a wee bit shorter) with whatever tide there was under her lee instead of leaving to stem the stronger tide later on inshore, fetched the Home Mark without any further break except just to cross the line which she did as a winner in the Light Weather Handicap by only a few seconds from Turquoise, whereas had the weather been telephoned from Colaba Observatory as moderate, as some of the competitors felt sure it would be, she would only have lost to Eileen by half a minute, thus showing what near finishes the "A" Class yachts enjoy with their own particular method of handicapping which is now voted a grand success.

It is hoped that next Saturday both Melody and Isca will augment their premier class of yachts and thus add to the sport and to the number of prizes to be sailed for and eventually bring their class when the new 8-metre yacht "Mashuka" arrives in January to a total of six which ought to make a grand show and give a much needed fillip to the game.

B. Class.—The warning gun at 3-35 missed fire and it was arranged that another should be fired. This class got off accordingly 5 minutes after the advertised time. The start was an exceptionally good one, Anna and Peewit actually crossed first, but there was little between them and the four class boats. Erin took the lead nearly at once and passed Tucker Beacon first with Pixie next and the remainder all fairly close up. After Tucker Beacon, Erin sagged away too much, not allowing sufficient for tide or not being too clear as to direction of the next mark. In luffing up to remedy this she lost ground and Pixie took the lead. Pixie took her spinnaker and finally took it down, but the wind had by then veered and it is doubtful if she did not do better without it. After S. Karanja all went about on to the port tack and headed towards Middle Ground. Pixie kept even to windward whilst Erin going a bit freer outpaced her slightly, but was unable to reduce her interval materially, and Pixie took the gun once more; with Erin 1min. 30secs. behind Trixie, Lylie, Peewit and Anna following at intervals in the order named. Erin thus secured her first win this season on handicap whilst Peewit bore away second prize from Pixie by 15 seconds.

C Class.—The incident of the miss fire for Erin's warning gun was destined to affect the start of the Tomtit fleet, which was delayed in consequence.

Apparently the greater part of the competition were too hot blooded to note that B Class had started late and mistook their warning gun for their starting gun, although the warning flag was duly hoisted. All except Lapwing, Valkyrie, Marie Louise and Weewin thus sailed away on the course and could not be recalled and were consequently disqualified, but the canny contingent were so even sailed that they fairly caught up the early birds, Valkyrie passing the line close behind their leading boat.

"A" CLASS.—Sailed at 3-30 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire	10 52	R. H. H. Hopkins		
		Mjr Muter, R.E	5 20 3	1 39 11
Turquoise	19 11	J. W. Stokes		
		F.J. Preston	5 29 16	1 40 5
Eileen IV		Scr J. F. Watson	5 11 56	1 41 56

Course: Cee. Vessel to Red Channel Buoy W N W Butcher Island thence Red Channel Buoy, N. Butcher Island thence to Butcher Beacon thence to N. Karanja Buoy thence Cee. Vessel = 11·39 miles. Wind N. W. N. Strength Light leaving all Marks to Starboard. Time-limit 6-15 p. m.

1st Prize won by Sapphire.

"B" CLASS.—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of arrival H.M.S	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Trixie		Officers Gloucester.		
		Regt. E. Y. Watson,	5 52 29	2 3 42
Pixie		J. E. Aspinwall	5 46 39	2 1 39
Lylie		R. G. Monteath.	5 53 14	2 5 56
Erin		Col Mead.	5 47 7	1 59 5
Peewit		Duncan Fraser	5 55 39	2 1 24
Anna		Officers H. M. Mint	6 10 32	2 9 2

Course: Cee. Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard thence South Karanja Buoy to Starboard thence Committee Vessel = 9·09 miles. Wind N. W. N. Strength Light. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

1st Prize won by Erin.
2nd Prize won by Peewit.

"C" CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-56 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	2 22	Officers 116th Mahrattas		Disqualified started at Warning gun.
Maud	1 11	Officers R. E.		do.
Mavourneen	Scr.	Newman Taylor		do.
Clutha	1 40	J. J. Welch		do.
Lapwing	2 22	C. N. Moberly.	6 4 49	2 6 27
Vulkyrie	4 44	R. Walker	5 51 31	1 50 47
Curlew	0 35	J. Wardlaw Milne		Disqualified started at Warning gun.
Sitara	2 57	J. E. Needham		do.
Jean	8 17	R. C. Reade		do.
Marie Louise	4 8	K. MacIver	6 4 56	2 4 48
Weewin	0 35	L. C. Hoperoft.	5 51 40	1 50 5
Swallow	Scr.	W. F. Meore		Disqualified started at Warning gun.

Course: Cee. Vessel to Tucker Beacon thence N. Karanja Buoy thence Mark Buoy to Cee. Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard = 7·09 miles, Wind N. W. N. Strength Light. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

1st Prize won by Weewin.
2nd Prize won by Valkyrie.
3rd Prize won by Marie Louise.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
1st Pinnace	Scr.	H. M. S. Hyacinth	Disqualified.	
2nd Pinnace.	Scr.	H. M. S. Hyacinth	5 31 58	2 16 58
36 ft Gig	18 7	H. M. S. Hyacinth	6 17 40	2 51 54

Course: Cee Vessel, to Sunk Rock thence South Karanja Buoy leaving both to Port thence Cee Vessel = 6·40 miles. Wind N. W. N. Strength Light. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

1st Prize won by Pinnace No. 2.

BOMBAY HUNT.

PROBABLY the most popular meet of the Bombay Hounds is Sahar Hill, and the gathering on the western slope of the well known landmark is always eagerly looked forward to by members. Several reasons are responsible for this popularity. To the artistically inclined nothing can be more picturesque than the setting of the Hunt Staff with the pack against the background of the woods; to the man with the horse that is inclined to shew a little too much eagerness in the first few fields the rather longer distance from the jackal club is appreciated as a means of letting his mount settle down a bit; whilst to one and all there is the experience that given favorable conditions the country in the neighbourhood lends itself to the enjoyment of an excellent gallop. Yesterday, as the field backed out to this favorite spot, the air seemed hotter than usual and there was dryness in the atmosphere which suggested that scent might not lie well. And rush turned out to be the case although the pack worked very hard and all but succeeded in accomplishing their object. It was not for an absence of jackals that the morning's sport was not quite up to what is expected from this rendezvous, for it is said no less than three prowlers were viewed away from the bushes on the other side of the hill. From the first draw hounds could make nothing of the line and the Master worked them round to where some sportsman had seen another customer departing from his overnight lodging. This line seemed somewhat stale as again the pack were at fault although shewing a keeness and eagerness which made their want of success very disappointing. The Master decided again to try the Bomanwadi valley side of the hill and hounds at once spoke to the line of a jack that had been viewed away in the direction of Marole; evidently this customer had little or no time to make his point as from the course he took it was evident he had not made up his mind. Swinging right-handed he took his pursuers to the Tulsi Pipe near Sahar Church and then led them on a circle out on to the open towards Santa Cruz. Over this most treacherous patch of country the hunt continued almost down to the flats below the Jackal Club twisting in and out of the winding nullah which runs down the middle of the Melon ground. At one time it appeared as if the Jack had determined to try his luck towards the white horse, but unfortunately, if such were his object, he was headed off by a number of second horses which were being taken to Sahar village up the usual cart track. It became evident from then that he would try to cross the railway and the question was whether he could be overtake before he accomplished this desire. Hounds got him into difficulties among the vegetable gardens near Paria but disregarding all opposition he was successful incrossing the Railway Line. Hunting on the other side of the embarkment is impossible owing to the numbers of native dwellings there and beyond them the swamps from Varsova creek and the Master was compelled to call hounds off just when they seemed to have got the measure of their enemy. They had been running for twenty minutes over such execrable country that made it as fatiguing as perhaps an hour's gallop over grass lands. After watering hounds in Sshar village the banks of the Backwater were visited, but the morning had grown very hot and the pack was eventually taken back to kennels without doing anything more. One cannot keep sympathising with them for having now twice in succession being debarred from bringing down their quarry and it is sincerely hoped that nothing will stand in the way of the success they deserve on Thursday next from the meet at the Kennels. There was not much incident that can be recorded outside the actual hunting during the morning; one gentleman however performed an evolution, which many must wish they could learn in suddenly disappearing over his horse's head and landing on his feet! As mentioned the next meet takes place at the Kennels on Thursday and it is hoped that by then the present any early mornings will give way to the welcome freshness and dew which add so much to the pleasure of hunting in the Salsette country.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

At the Calcutta races to-day, there was a poor attendance. Result were as follows :—

THE ZEERUT PLATE.

Solace..... 1
Cracker..... 2
Bandy Leg..... 3

THE LILLIPUTIAN PLATE.

Bell..... 1
Coin..... 2
Pan to mine..... 3

THE CRITERION PLATE.

Vigorous..... 1
Castales..... 2
Beonomy..... 3

THE JUVENILE PLATE.

Cobham..... 1
Sequent..... 2
Solution..... 3

THE PONY PLATE.

Cheeky..... 1
Danseuse..... 2
Evening Herald..... 3

THE CLUB PLATE.

True Love..... 1
Metal Boy..... 2
Five Crowns..... 3

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The following retirements are notified :—Major Lovell, 29th Lancers, from 23rd December; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Sykes, I.M.S., from 14th December.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G. S. Hawett has extension of leave to 22nd February, 1910.

Lieutenant H. A. B. Digby Beste has three months' leave.

Assistant Engineer A. H. Frederick De Woolfson to be Engineer.

Commander F. H. Elderton retires from the 16th December.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Castoon is placed on special duty from to-day, Mr. S. K. Murphy to officiate as Registrar in the Home Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Ebded to be Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi.

Mr. B. K. Rai Chandhuri, Superintendent of the Office of the Comptroller-General, has three months' leave, Mr. S. K. Dutta Gupta to act.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Berrington, Director-General of Telegraphs, has two years' leave from the 5th instant. Mr. F. E. Dempster to officiate.

THE wedding took place on Saturday at Calcutta Cathedral of Miss Avis Fitzalan Tremearne, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherley Tremearne, of Alipore, to Mr. Arthur James Cowdrey of Yokohama.

THE Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government pleader, paid a visit to the Pathare Prabhu Exhibition of Art and Industry on Saturday last at 5 p. m. They were cordially received at the gate by Dr. Trilokekar, the President of the Committee; Mr. G. S. Rao, M. A., LL. B; Rao Bahadur Dhackji Cashinathji; Mr. Anandrao Vinayek; Mr. V. R. Laxumanji; Mr. M. R. Jayakar; M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law; Dr. G. B. Prabhakar; Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar and others. They were shown over the Exhibition with which they expressed themselves as very much pleased.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ATHLETIC GIRL'S FATE.

Miss May Sutton, champion of tennis, judging "by the almost universal happiness of English wives" considers that it must be a mistake for a girl to marry before she is twenty-five. In England, writes a correspondent, as you have doubtless observed, no girl ever does. It is part of the constitution like policemen and afternoon tea. Why this leisurely method? Why does the English girl want so long to think about it? It is because she plays games. Athletics, says Miss Sutton, "are the best antidote for a person of premature love affairs." And if a tennis champion does not know all about that who should? Everybody knows that in the last decade or two a revolution has been effected in the habits of English girls. Its results will be none the less potent because they have not been deliberately sought. When mothers and grandmothers grow confidential and relate how in the brave days of old a girl never thought of going walking unless the ground was warranted dry how every woman, was supposed to be a green house plant unfit to stand any weather but summer and how there was not in all England a single outdoor game for her to play at if by some horrible freak she wanted so to unsex herself then every kind and thoughtful young woman resolves to treat her elders with new compassion considering what the poor things have had to suffer. It is as difficult now for a girl to imagine a world in which she would not be allowed to play games as one in which she would be forbidden to speak to a man.

EMANCIPATION.

Croquet began it. As if by some Machiavellian scheme, the first game to begin the assault on maiden innocence was one to which the most grandmotherly of grandmothers could hardly object. It was impossible to accuse a game so mild of any horrid power to sap femininity. Moreover, it had a visible moral value. Such an expert in testing temper as a divorce-coourt judge has just noted the supreme power of croquet in that field Grandmothers perceived at once that a girl well trained in croquet would never be likely to get wroth with a mere husband. From croquet to lawn tennis was an easy step but dangerous. The game had still a pleasant fragrance of domesticity it was even free from some of the opportunities for flirtation which were to be deplored in croquet. But it called for athletic vigour. The popularity of lawn tennis was the crisis of the revolution. From that to golf, to boating, to hockey, to all the strenuous games in which the youthful fair now strive to obey the ancient precept, "Quit ye like men; be strong," was a swift and easy transition. Now we see every day girls, fearfully and wonderfully arrayed, going forth to do battle with their sisters and their brothers and other people's brothers, in all weathers; we see them, wild of hair and flushed of face, spattered with mud, and pasting; we tremble before the bare, brawny arms that grip the punt-pole, we gaze with horrer at the muscular contortions of the innocent maid, as she outdrives her plump papa on the links. The conversation of the boudoir is as thoroughly athletic as in the junior common-room. Middle-aged respectable persons trip and tumble amid the slang of games which falls from the rosy lips of the fair.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

It is easy to jibe. It is possible to argue that the last state of womanhood is worse than the first. Just as we have come to the conclusion that too much athletics is no very good training for boys, we find the same disease attacking girls. Symptoms of alarm are visible. Vigorous lads, who enjoy their own share in a hard game, tremble before the weather-beaten maidens with arms like the village black-smith. They have no use for replicas of themselves in petticoats. If anything can safely be predicted concerning the attraction of the sexes—which cautious people may doubt—it is certain that the female athlete will not command a large court of admirers. Hear once more the words of Miss Sutton, "Any athletic girl, American or English, is not so apt to marry as young as the typical society girl." You may very well urge that this is not altogether a misfortune. It does no one any particular good that the whole of a girl's energies should be given to thoughts of marrying and giving in marriage. So far as the cult of athletics offers her other matter for attention and provides for her wholesome recreation and the means of healthy development, it is a good thing. We do not want to bring back the days when every woman regarded herself as a tender, delicate creature made for fancy work and fainting. But it is not necessary to leap to the other extreme, and become hard, half-masculine atheletes. There is a middle term. In the exuberance of their enthusiasm at finding new worlds of athleticism to conquer it is natural that girls should devote themselves to the conquest without remembering that their prime duty is to be altogether girls. Consider the leading case of Atalanta. That maiden was the fastest girl of her age. A distinction of which anyone might be proud. In those innocent primæval days, however, the only kind of fastness people thought about was with the feet. Atalanta was the champion athelete of her day. Any man so misguided as to wish to marry her was condemned to run a race with her. If he won, he married her; if he lost, he was killed. This method of equalising the prizes of first and second shows that considerable thought had been given to the conditions of racing even at that early date. Milanion, of whose sanity no trustworthy medical opinion survives, challenged the lady, and by the expedient of dropping golden apples on the track, which the lady simply had to stop and look at, got home first. The parents of Atalanta were beside themselves with joy. The sentiments of the happy pair are not recorded. But the gods thought that the joke had gone far enough. Atalanta, though no doubt a good sprinter, was no use as a woman. Milanion, though ingenious, had too little judgment to be worth anything as a man. Accordingly, the authorities of Olympus changed them promptly into a pair of lions. Which moral tale is to be understood as an allegory of the fate of all women who devote themselves to the worship of athletics. They become lions. Or something equally awful to the ordinary man.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Huge number of Elephants Involved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON DECEMBER 4.

On the application of the Government Advocate to-day Mr. Gavin Scott, Special Magistrate appointed to enquire into Kheddah frauds case granted a warrant for arrest of Mr. J. H. Dalrymple Clark, Superintendent of Kheddahs now on leave in England, and recorded evidence under the fugitive Offenders Act. It transpired that this accused has not complied with instructions sent to him to return to Burma, to explain the charges brought against him of criminal breach of trust and falsification of documents in connetion with the sale of elephants.

Of the charges against Mr. Clark the first was elicited in the recent proceedings against birch, and is to the effect that two trained elephants belonging to Government, which were entered in the register, one as having died and the other as having escaped, were in fact sold for Rs. 8,500 to Messrs. Steel Brothers. The second charge is in respect of Rs. 7,700 paid by Messrs. Steel Brothers to the Government treasury for six elephants, and the third charge is in respect of 330 elephants, valued at four lakhs, entered as having died of an outbreak of anthrax which never occurred.

The evidence of Mr. P. E. Plunkett, Assst. Supdt. Kheddas as a witness on behalf of Government, was recorded to-day, and the case will be continued on monday.

Anothers correspondent writes:—In the latter half of last year in the course of an inquiry into the charges against Mr. Birch, late Assist. Superintendent of Kheddah, some events came to light which led local Government to enquire into charges against Mr. Clark. The Government of India were communicated with and asked Mr. Clark to explain the charges and return to Burma. Mr. Clark objected to return, and said the charges could be disproved in Burma and in his absence. Subsequently the statement of charges were sent to him, and on receipt of his explanation, the Government of Burma considered it unsatisfactory and decided to prosecute him.

MR. C. M. HUTCHINSON, lately scientific officer to the Indian Tea Association, becomes Agricultural Bacteriologist to the Imperial Agricultural Department.

BY THE WAY.

LONDON AND HER SQUARES.

London as a city makes little use of her opportunities. She has the most numerous and beautiful parks and open spaces of any city in the world. Yet the whole effect is spoilt, as Mr. Inigo Triggs pointed out to the Royal Institute of British Architects, by the absolute want of architectural arrangement. Our open spaces and squares might—some of them, at least—be made marvels of beauty. We have natural advantages which few Continental cities possess. Such wonderful trees and such grass and foliage are not to be found in Paris, Berlin, or Vienna. But we do not understand how to use them for artistic effect. Apparently, our architects have not the "touch" essential to the creation of beauty. Our enclosed London squares are but one example of what might be done. At present they are monuments of dullness. The dingy railings that surround them seem to shut them off from the world, while inside they are used little enough. An occasional perambulator on fine days is all they seem to harbour. If the landords and tenants of some of these squares could be persuaded to pull down the ugly railings, and throw them open to the public—with all due precautions, of course—London might be made a very much brighter and happier place.

THE MARRIAGE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Connubiality or nuptiality—it is difficult to decide which of two such elegant and heartwarming words to use—is on the decline in the se islands, says a member of the Statistical Society. Partly no doubt this is due to the Budget which threatens to take most of our silver and gold leaving us with Britannia metal only. Now our young men and women cannot be expected to marry on a Britannia metal footing as Dickens once expressed it. They might consent to do it on pewter if they could get it, which they can't. Our cousins across the North Sea are happy to marry on a German silver footing. Their connubiality increases from year to year. But, thanks to our Free Trade, their German silver receives an ever increasing admixture of English. The only resource left upon to our connubially or nuptially inclined young men unable to find suitable dowered partners here is to cross the North Sea.

THE EPISCOPAL COLLAR

The Bishop of Truro has been making observation on a deep, mysterious truth. His words from a fine instance of the eminently practical episcopal speech. "It is curious," he said, "that the simple matter of folding two pieces of linen should be apparently so difficult." This was after declaring that his life and comfort as a bishop depended very much on the way his collar was prepared—whether it was wrinkled or not. We do not suppose Athanasius and Chrysostom thought very much about their collars. They were lucky enough to live in a time which had not discovered the elegance, and therefore had not suffered from the torments, of two starched pieces of linen. The man of this present day, to whom a collar is as necessary as a coat, will envy Athansius and Chrysostom while he feels that a confession like the Bishop of Truro's brings him nearer to the living fathers of the Church. For nowadays all men and some women suffer under the collar; and to all the men, at least, it remains a dark mystery why collars should be so stubborn in fitting, so difficult in the getting up. They look pleasant and harmless enough when one buys them, but great genius is needed to fit them properly to the shirt, and then the laundress to say nothing of the dhobi who can give them a gloss without bringing them to rags is so rare and gracious a creature that she deserves a place in the British Museum.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE JEWS.

The Professor of Political Economy at Berlin, Dr. Sombart, is giving a series of lectures on the importance of the Jews in modern commercial life. Every one knows how our money market is bound up with the existence of this people. On the Day of Atonement, financial business in the City is almost at a standstill. The Bourses of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and New York have their chief support in the shrewd business men of the Jewish race. It is generally considered that this phase dates from the commencement of the nineteenth century, when the Rothschilds first rose into eminence. But according to Dr. Sombart it is of much older origin. The Jews financed the discovery and development of the New World. They financed and manned the expedition of Columbus. They owned the silver mines of America. But when the Catholic monarchs turned on them, and they were driven out of Spain by the Inquisition, they brought prosperity to Holland, and made her in the seventeenth century the commercial mistress of the world—till she was ousted by England.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

Certain passages in the newly published report of the British Consul at Foochow give one powerfully to think. Since the year 1900 China has been making decided progress. The old-fashioned curriculum for the Civil Service, which is a remnant of the days of Confucius, has been abolished, and Western learning is beginning to take its place. The European or European-taught schoolmaster is in the land. Western influence is beginning to impregnate the seaboard provinces, as well as the great valleys of the Yang-tze and the Hoangho. The people are supporting the Imperial Edict forbidding opium, and are heart and soul in trying to abolise what has been the national vice. It is difficult for us to realise exactly what this means. There are over four hundred million inhabitants in China proper, more than all the inhabitants of Europe and America taken together. Morally and physically the Chinaman is probably not far below the average white man. When once China follows the lead of Japan and wakes up, we shall have to recast some of our opinions as to the probable future of the world. And there are signs enough of awakening.

THE LATE LORD SELBY.

Never, perhaps, in the long history of the Speakership, did the office devolve more suddenly and unexpectedly upon a member than in the case of Mr. Gully, the Lord Selby who has just passed away. At the time of his nomination he was personally known to very few of his fellow-members. He hardly ever entered the legislative chamber except when summoned by the ringing of the division-bells. He spent nearly all his time in the "G" room of the library, where silence is enjoined by placard, poring over his briefs. He was a specialist on patent and company law.

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SPEAKER.

It was Lord Herschell, then Liberal Lord Chancellor, who suggested to his colleagues in the Rosebery Government the name of his old friend Gully as the Liberal candidate for the Speakership, which had been rendered vacant by the retirement of the present Viscount Peel. The Conservetives put forward Sir Matthew White Ridley. As the Liberals had only a very slender majority at the time the contest aroused considerable interest and excitement. Mr. Gully won by a narrow majority, and gradually developed into a highly successful Speaker, although at first he was heavily handicapped by his lack of acquaintance with the names and features of most of the members.

THE SPEAKER'S PERQUISITES.

It may not be generally known that some quaint privileges pertain to the office of the Speaker of the House of Commons. One of these is the gift every year from the Master of the Buckhounds of a buck and a doe killed in the Royal preserves. The buck duly arrives in September, the doe coyly following in November. The custom goes back as far as records remain, and with it is established a fixed fee by way of honorarium to the official (of course, not the Master of the Buckhoun

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE COURTING ANTICS OF BIRDS.

The curious antics indulged in by many birds during the courting season have long been an interesting subject of study for the field naturalist. They may be observed even in the house sparrow, and are carried out to an elaborate degree in the dances of the bower bird. And since Darwin developed his theory of sexual selection, such curious displays have acquired a considerable importance for students of evolution. For Darwin believed that they were meant to fascinate the female and had been evolved by her selective action.

THE CASE OF THE BLACKCOCK.

In the current number of the "Zoologist" Mr. Edmund Selous gives an interesting first instalment of his observations of the "Nuptial Habits of the Blackcock." Early in the morning a number of cockbirds appear on the ground—which appears to be a spot specially chosen for the purpose—and go through their curious performance. The tail is spread out so that the curled feathers become conspicuous. The white spots on the shoulder, and the red comb are also well seen. The birds will stand or walk with tail thus expanded, giving little leaps in the air, which sometimes become a sort of dance over the ground. A little sparring at each other in a half-hearted sort of way varies the performance.

ARE THEY ONLY REHEARSING?

The blackcocks, indeed, would appear to be simply practising or rehearsing for a more serious performance later for there were no females present. Only on one occasion does Mr. Selous note that a hen bird was there. She was courted first by one and then by the other of the two cock birds present. Then they pressed their attentions on her both together. But they showed no signs of fighting. The hen bird then flew off and the cocks made some show of fighting in a half-hearted way. So the whole Mr. Selous concludes that the comparative feebleness of these displays is due to the earliness of the season. It is not yet time for the "tremendous dance" he once saw in Norway. Perhaps Mr. Selous' later observations which we hope to see, may throw some further light on this interesting subject.

ANIMAL-LIKE FORMS IN VEGETABLES.

The "Scientific Monthly," the organ in England of the Alliance Scientifique Universelle, contains an interesting article by Dr. M. C. Cooke. In it the curious resemblance between certain temporary stages in the life history of certain plants to the permanent forms of certain animals, is pointed out. The latter are the familiar amœbæ found in every ditch and pond. The amœba is a simple gelatinous mass which has the power of extemporising feet at any point by the simple extension of portions of its body substance. These pseudopodia, as they are called, serve as organs of locomotion, and for seizing and engulfing of food. The latter wrapped round by pseudopodia is embedded in the body, in any part of which serves as a stomach. Dr. Cooke points out that certain stages in the development of lowly plants are practically amœbæ.

AMŒBÆ FROM ALGÆ AND MOSSES.

Among these may be mentioned those well-known globular free-swimming algæ known as volvox globator. That at one stage of their life history they resemble amœbæ was pointed out by Dr. Hicks in 1860. And when Mr. W. Archer, of Dublin, saw amœbæ-like forms developed from another species of fresh-water alga, he explained, "What! a plant, an undoubted true chlorophyll, containing cellulose bounded alga become metamorphosed into an animal!" They were, however, but phases in the life of a plant. Similar amœboid forms have been observed in the life history of species of protococcus, of mosses, the fungus giving rise to "club-root" in turnips, and in other vegetable forms.

CRAWLING SEA-ANEMONES.

This ordinary sea-anemone of our observation is fixed to the rock by its disc, and leads a sedentary life. In the Year Book of the Carnegie Institution, however, M'Clendon describes a species from Tortugas which is able to crawl about on its tentacles, a series of branched ones resembling seaweed in general appearance. They are not used for conveying food to the mouth like the ordinary tentacles. If light is allowed to fall on its base the animal is disturbed, and perhaps moves a short distance with a snail-like movement. Presently the tentacles catch hold of the ground on all sides, and with a considerable amount of writing the anemone loosens its base, and walks on its tentacles. Arrived at a new place it turns itself over, and attaches itself again by its base.

A FERN GROWS THROUGH PAVEMENT.

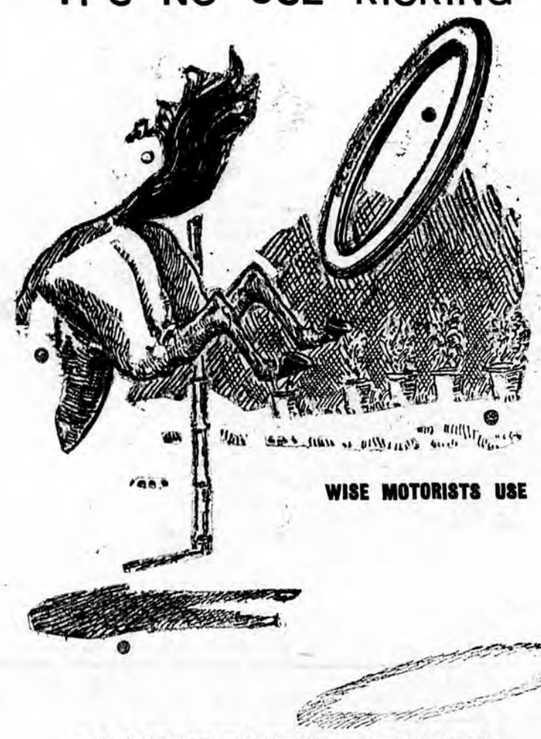
The force exerted by growing plants is often very great. Cases of growing fungi lifting heavy flagstones in cellars or pavements are frequently recorded. A plant of rhubarb has been known to lift the hearthstone in a house built on the site of an old garden. And in the bulletin of a certain botanical club, M. Stone relates the remarkable feat of an ostrich fern growing near his house. The rhizomes of the fern would appear to have run beneath an exceptionally hard tar-concrete pavement 2 1-2 to 3 inches thick. Young shoots of the fern frequently force their way up through this. By experiments with a weighted lever Mr. Stone estimated that a force of 1901b. would be required.

FLOWERS AND THEIR COLOURS.

The object of most florists in attempting to produce new colours in flowers is the outcome of the straining after novelty. There is no telling what will please the public, for we suppose the public hardly knows until it sees the thing that will take its fancy. In more simple days flowers were tinted by artificial means, and even fruit that had passed its prime was rendered marketable by the application of not always entirely harmless chemicals. Green plums have been coated before now with acetate or sulphate of copper. In days gone by the appropriate tone was restored to the doubtful strawberry by an appropriate sprinkling with rhodamine or with sulfo-fuchsine. A finely pierced stencil was the device by which a coating of a mixture of rhodamine and citronine restored the velvet to the peach. Aniline dyes were responsible for many charming specimens of the apple and pear family. The artificial colouring of flowers may be the subject of experiment for anyone with a few idle hours at his or her disposal. An old recipe used to require a vessel holding about ten grammes. This was half filled with the requisite colouring matter. The tip of the cut stalk was bruised by a tap from a small hammer, and after about two hours of immersion the results began to be obvious. The tip was then cut off the bruised end and the flower was left for a couple of hours in pure water. Nowadays colours are obtained by more legitimate means and plant-breeders have in many cases achieved great successes. But there is so far a limit even to their clever devices. Blue seems to be one of the colours that baffles even the most ingenious among them. A blue carnation, for instance, would awaken such a widespread interest as would remind us of the dust when a black tulip was a great desideratum. On the other hand, you may have a primula acaulis (which in the wild states is always yellow) of almost any tone of blue you please, from a blue as pale as the palest of birds eggs to the deep tone of the cornflower. New shades are not often difficult to get. Fuchsias, for example may be found of almost any shade of red. But the run up a blue fuchsia would be equally only by that upon a yellow variety. Many new colours, according to Professor Hildebrand, who writes on the subject in "Umschau," have been produced in larkspurs and verbena, but all efforts to to produce a yellow variety of these flowers have failed.

AMONG the stories told in the newly-published biography of Sir Wilfrid Lawson is one that refers to Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's physician. It is said that, when he recommended a patient to drink wine, the latter expressed some surprise, saying he thought Sir Andrew Clark was a temperance doctor, to which Sir Andrew Clark replied—"Oh, wine does sometimes help you to get through work; for instance, I have often twenty letters to answer after dinner, and a pint of champagne is a great help." "Indeed," said the patient, does a pint of champagne really help you to answer the twenty letters?" "No! no!" said Sir Andrew, "but when I've had a pint of champagn, I don't care a rap whether I anwer them or not!"

IT'S NO USE KICKING



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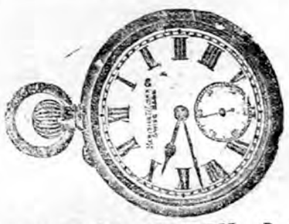

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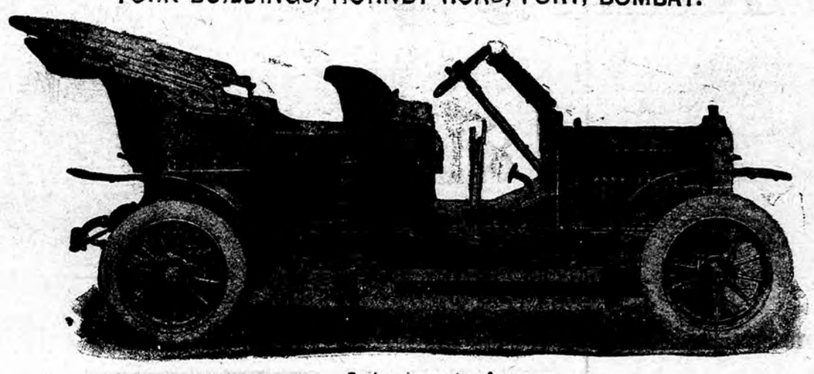

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